5 OCT. 1929

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 236 - BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 5 1929 ONE ANNA

ROUND TABLE TALK, A DAMP SQUIB!

Labour Govt. Is Now Helpless

"Manchester Guardian" Clears The Air

A WAY OUT OF THE MUDDLE

Premier Asked to Invite Indian Leaders to Confer with Parliamentary Committee

LORD IRWIN'S NEW MISSION

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The silence is at last broken by the "Manchester Guardian" in reference to the various Press forecasts concerning Labour Government's Indian policy. Says the "Manchester Guardian": "Statements which have been made in different organs of Press are misleading. It has to be pointed out that the Labour Government stands officially committed to the Simon Commission and, therefore, cannot with any regard to proprieties make any declaration of policy in the interval which exists between now and the time when the report of Simon Commissioners would be available to the Labour Government. Explaining the origin of these various forecasts the "Manchester Guardian" is more charitable to the authors of forecasts than the "Morning Post." The "Manchester Guardian" does not smell any conspiracy, but it does say that in many cases it is a case of "wish being father to thought" According to the "Manchester Guardian," the explanation must be sought in the fact that the Labour Government have, through its individual members, conferred not only with the Viceroy, but also with other high authorities. Says the "Manchester Guardian": "Counsel of not only the Viceroy but others has been sought to assist the discussions of not only the present condition of Indian affairs but also other important matters."—Free Press.

WAY OUT OF THE MUDDLE.

A SUGGESTION TO PREMIER

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Independent enquiries by the Free Press of India elicit that the "Manchester Guardian's" remarks are nearer the truth than the forecasts of any other paper. The inevitable question which has been addressed to every authority on India whom the authorities consulted was: "What would secure the cooperation of representative Indian leaders who held themselves aloof from all cooperation in evolution of reformed constitution for India as a measure of the boycott of the Simon Commission?" And the reply has been that the method lies in devising some procedure which would enable the boycotters of Simon Commission to cooperate in discussing the future constitutional changes. And it now appears that the procedure recommended by many of the Indian authorities consulted by the Labour Government, is the convening of a Round Table Conference by means of invitations issued through the Premier. The Parties to the Conference will be on the one-hand the Joint Parliamentary Committee representing both the Houses of Parliament and representatives of Indian people chosen from all schools of thought. The object of the Conference will be to examine any proposals placed before them whether it is the Nehru Report or the report of the Simon Commission and then to formulate a scheme which would be acceptable to Parliament as well as Indian opinion. The Conference might recommend Dominion Status or Provincial autonomy. There will be no limitations to the scope of the recommendations which the Conference can undertake. It is expected that Lord Irwin would bring with him a series of alternative formulas on which His Excellency might canvass the opinion of different leaders as His Excellency did before the Simon Commission was announced.—Free Press.

STAND ON PRESTIGE.

BRITISH OPINION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Whatever be the degree of accuracy in the optimistic forecasts of a section of the British Press regarding the summoning of a Round Table Conference or the declaration of policy by the Labour Government in the near future, despatches have begun to pour from India to influence British opinion. The British Press appear to have telegraphed to their Indian correspondents to sound Indian opinion because to-day the British Press publish views of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with comments and suggestions as to the line which British opinion should take.

BRITISH OPINION IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has a lengthy despatch on the subject. After reciting the views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the correspondent expounds British opinion in India. Says the correspondent: Britishers in India view adversely the prospect of an invitation to the Swarajists to hold what would amount to an inquest over the recommendations of the Simon Commission which they insulted by boycotting that body. According to the correspondent British opinion in India is that such an invitation is likely to have the effect of lowering British prestige. In conclusion the corresppondent tenders the following advice as coming from Britishers in India, namely, that the declaration by the Labour Government promising India Dominion Status by gradual stages as India fits herself for further responsibilities combined with the suggestion that a procedure can be devised by which there can be a free discussion of the proposals which may be presented to Parliament as the result of the labours of the Simon Commission before these proposals are presented to Parliament would prove a good solution of the greatest problem which confronts the authorities, namely, that of providing an escape for the Nationalists who are committed to a revolutionary programme after December without surrendering.

SAME OLD STORY AGAIN!

According to this despatch the Labour Government should make a programme of Dominion Status restricted by the Preamble of the Reform Act and should provide one more opportunity to Indian leaders who declined to give evidence before the Simon Commission to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. While Indian circles regard it as unlikely that the Labour Government would follow such narrow and reactionary counsels, apprehensions are entertained that the Labour Government is unlikely to make a gesture of that character which would meet even a fair section of the political opinion in India.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH.

"REFORMS" POURPARLERS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah who is now in London after the successful leadership of the Indian delegation at Geneva is busily engaged in conferences with the authorities of the Colonial and India Offices. It is reliably learnt that Sir Muhammad is engaged in discussion not only of East African Indian problem, but also the problem of constitutional changes. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, it is believed, is to-day in a position of advantage in counselling the Labour Government regarding the Indian problem because he alone, amongst the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council according to reports which have not been contradicted, opposed the exclusion of Indians from the Simon Commission.—Free Press Beam Service.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S VIEWS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Interviewed by Free Press and asked what should be the attitude of India if the rumoured project of a Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms materialized, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru said there was no use making a statement in air and until there was any definite project he did not understand what opinion he could give. He, therefore, did not wish to express any opinion on newspaper report in question.

The Free Press however, reliably understands that Pandit Jawharlal personally felt that the Indian leaders' participation in the proceedings of any committee that may be appointed to examine the Simon Commission Report would obvious amount to co-operation with the Commission which they had hither[illegible] boycotting.—Free Press.

A GREAT GERMAN AND A GREATER EUROPEAN

Tributes to Late Dr. Stresemann

RUGBY, Oct. 3.

The Premier has sent from the liner Berengaria a message of sympathy to the German Government on the death of Dr. Stresemann. Mr. MacDonald says, "Dr. Stresemann was not only one of those men upon whose work the peaceful evolution of Europe defended. By my various contacts with him, I came to esteem him as a friend. His memory is secure, and I cannot believe that the great services he gave for the pacification of the world can be undone."

HENDERSON'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary in a message to the German Government expressing his deep sympathy says, "Dr. Stresemann has been an essential factor in work of consolidation of peace in the last few years, and the example that he has set will stand for all time and act as an encouragement to those who desire to bring that work to final success. I experience a sense of great personal loss and shall always remember my happy collaboration with Dr. Stresemann at Hague and Geneva.

MR. SNOWDEN'S TRIBUTES.

Tributes to Dr. Stresemann were paid to-day by other leading British politicians. Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer described his death as irreparable loss not only to Germany but to Europe. Mr. Snowden added, "It is particularly unfortunate at this time, when there are a number of very important problems on the way to settlement."

TRIBUTES FROM OTHER LEADERS.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader and ex-Premier declared, "His death is a disaster to the work of Europe. He was a great conciliator. He rendered immortal service in the cause of European and world peace."

Viscount Cecil said, "Germany will be fortunate indeed if she can find another man who is not only so great a German, but so great a European as Dr. Stresemann."

"IT MUST BE LIKE CAESAR'S WIFE"

Mahatma on Round Table Conference

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

In reply to an inquiry by the Englishman as to his attitude in the event of his being invited to the Round Table Conference in London, Mahatma Gandhi writes: "Any such Conference to attract me will have to be like Caesar's wife above suspicion."—Free Press.

STOP REPRESSIVE POLICY

Condition Precedent to Round Table Conference

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

"A Conference to discuss peace terms cannot be carried on when war is being waged" says Pandit Jawharlal Nehru in the course of a communication to the Englishman, expressing his views on the proposed Round Table Conference on India's constitution. Such a conference must necessarily be preceded by the stoppage of these war-like repressive activities of the Government, and a clear indication that the British Government is out for peace on the basis of Indian National Demand and is not merely playing for time. As regards participation in the conference, he says the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards any Round Table Conference has been clearly indicated in the Calcutta resolution, and if the fundamental basis of the resolution is agreed, there can be no difficulty in participating in the Conference.—Free Press.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

Musafar Ahmed's Treatment

ANOTHER DEFENCE APPLICATION

MEERUT, Oct. 4.

At today's hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case the defence filed an application on behalf of Muzaffar Ahmed complaining that the treatment so far received by the patient was not satisfactory and requesting the court's sanction for the examination of the accused by two dentists of Calcutta and general examination by Dr. B. C. Roy, Calcutta. It was prayed that either the services of these doctors be secured in Meerut or the petitioner should be allowed to go for a short time to Calcutta. The petitioner further prayed that orders on his application be immediately passed and necessary directions issued to the authorities for this purpose.

Several C. I. D. and other reporters were examined by the prosecution to-day to prove certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by some of the accused.—A. P.

THE "PEACE SHIP"

Cruisers Escort "Berengaria"

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter's correspondent aboard the "Berengaria" wirelesses that while passing Nantucket Lightship "Berengaria" was met by cruisers "Memphis" and "Trenton" which took their stations on the port and starboard sides abreast of the "Berengaria" and were escorting the "Peace Ship" on the final stage of her voyage.—Reuter.

AMERICA RUNS "MAD"

PREPARING FOR HEARTY WELCOME

LONDON, Oct. 4.

New York.—The whole continent is very much excited as the hour of Mr. MacDonald's landing approaches. A most striking impression of the popular sentiment is the note of deep sincerity in the welcome awaiting the Prime Minister who stirs American's imagination not merely on account of the dramatic nature of his visit but as the British equivalent of their ideal of "Log cabin to White House."—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

ejected from their quarters. And most amazing of all, the Company has cut off the water supply from some of the striker's quarters. As there are no wells the suffering caused by cutting off of the water supply can well be imagined. The whole thing is a most shameful exhibition of how employers and Government combine to crush the poor workers. Some of the workers who had been on strike have been forced to rejoin by starvation. Over 2,000 are still holding out. And all this is happening because the employers and the Government will not agree even to an enquiry or to a discussion. The Trade Disputes Act which contains a multitude of most objectionable clauses also contains clauses relating to the settlement of the labour disputes by Government intervention. Yet Government refuses to intervene or apply the Act.—Free Press.

WILSON REPORT ON EAST AFRICA

Says Indians Do Not Seek Dominating Position

BUT SUGGESTS SCHEME TO PLACATE WHITES

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson on the East African question is published with a preface by the Colonial Secretary, that His Majesty's Government is not in any way committed to accepting it or to agreement with the views expressed therein. His Majesty's Government will submit their conclusions to Parliament before any final decision is reached.

"CLOSER POLITICAL UNION."

Reviewing his impressions, Sir Samuel says that all communities, with the exception of some in Tanganyika, appeared to be frightened at any idea of closer political union, and that the Indians in Tanganyika were particularly opposed to any federation. No one during his tour took exception to his view that whatever the circumstances, the Secretary of State for the Colonies must retain full control and full responsibility for the direction of the policy in East Africa. No one objected to the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission on the control of native policy, but none favoured making the Central authority directly responsible for the co-ordination of policy on native affairs, and matters concerning the relations between natives and immigrants.

THE WILSON SCHEME.

The scheme proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson involves the appointment of a High Commissioner, who, as the King's representative will rank senior to the Governor's of the three territories, and will exercise complete control, legislative and administrative, over certain common services, namely Customs, Railways, including Ports and Harbours, Posts and Telegraphs and Telegraphs, Defence and Fundamental research. The High Commissioner, would in the exercise of his legislative powers, be assisted by a Central Council having an official majority, consisting of the High Commissioner as President, three officials at the central headquarters and seven representatives from each of the three territories, nominated by the Governors of the said territories. The powers of the Central Council are to be limited to transferred subjects, all other matters being left to the local Legislature.

TIRED OF COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

This scheme for economic union has been approved by the Governor of Uganda and the acting Governor of Tanganyika, but Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, has suggested the postponement of any scheme of closer union until an authoritative commission in London has inquired into the question of native policy. Sir Samuel Wilson comments on this that the people in East Africa are tired of Commissions and Committees and above all, want the early termination of the discussions that have been now in progress for over two years.

Dealing with the position of Indians in East Africa, Sir Samuel says that, he has been informed that Indians do not seek a dominating position and that they would not exclude the possibility of their accepting nomination to the legislative Council instead of election, provided,

Firstly that His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the door was not closed to a common roll and

(b) That the Kenya Government would miss no opportunity of using its offices to bring the European and Indian communities together.

If these undertakings were given, the Indian community might accept nomination, and have the opportunity of proving its good faith and showing that they were genuinely ready to work for the good of the Colony while not aiming at political domination.

THREE ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES

As regards the reconstitution of the Kenya Legislative Council, Sir Samuel Wilson gives three alternative schemes, one of which proposes the following membership of the Council; Officials 12, elected Europeans 15; elected Arab 1; elected or nominated Indians 6 and nominated non-officials 8.

These schemes, he says provide for the decrease, in an abnormally large number, of officials now on the Council, give a small increase to elected Europeans compared with their demands in the past, and so divide the Council as to make it impossible for elected Europeans, with the full council voting, to carry any measure against the views of the Government, supported by Indians, unless they can get seven nominated unofficials or six nominated non-officials and the elected Arab to support them. The Governor, he says, is left complete discretion in selecting for nomination the best men, irrespective of race, to represent general, including native interests.—A. P.

WHITELY COMMISSION BOYCOTT

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the Joint auspicies of the Matunga Youth League, Dadar Youth League and the Whitley Commission Boycott Council a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. at Kasninath Dhuru Hall, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Ry. when Dr. Choksey will Preside, and Messrs. Ranadev, Deshpande, C. K. N. Swamy, Singharpure and H. D. Rajah will speak

OUT TO COERCE WORKERS!

Unholy Alliance between Govt. and Capitalism in Golmuri

WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 4

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru who came here to study the strike situation in the Tinplate Company has submitted the following report.

"It is evident that the Government is helping the management of the Tinplate Co. in every possible way. Armed police go up and down the "bastis" partly to terrorise the strikers and partly to help in recruiting new men. Police lorries with policemen in cars before and behind carry these new men to the works. There is absolutely no question of force offered to these workers by the strikers yet there is always this imposing array of police. Several cases have been instituted against the strikers. The Chief Cashier who joined the strike last month is being proceeded against by the Company on a charge of embezzlement of a small sum. Many strikers have been

(Continued on column 5)

STOCKS & SHARES

Steady on Bull Support

UNDERTONE QUIET

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The market opened rather quiet at a small decline. There was absence of buying and prices ruled somewhat easy but bull support at the decline hardened prices. The undertone of the market is quiet and outsiders have adopted a cautious policy. The market is steady on bull support otherwise prices are likely to decline. The long interest in the market is considerable and the support which is evidenced is purely from bull operators. It seems that bulls are trying to unload but in the absence of sufficient buying powers prices are rapidly decling which is against Except the holders of the long interest. Bombay Dyeing shares there is little demand for Mill shares. Tata Steel shares and Hydros still remain manipulated by bull operators while Alcock shares are going in weaker hands. Even steamer shares are showing weaker tendency and there is nothing in the general situation to cause any material improvement in prices. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 775/ declined to Rs. 771/ and advanced to Rs. 777/ Fazal shares opened at Rs. 562 after advancing to Rs. 566/ declined to Rs. 660 and closed at Rs. 662/. Pearl shares fluctuated between Rs. 341/ and Rs. 333/ and closed at Rs. 336/. There was no demand for Bombay Burma shares Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1266/ and after advancing to Rs. 1275/ declined to Rs. 1265/- on liquidation but again recovered on bull support and closed at 1277/- Tata Steel Defds. opened at 262/- and improved to Rs. 273/- At this level long liquidation declined prices to Rs. 267/- but again advanced to Rs. 274/- on bull support. Cements were steady with moderate demand.

At the last settlement 24695 shares were tendered through the clearing out of which the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	654
Bom. Dyeing	287
Bundi	2050
Bom. Burma Old	449
Century	232
Crescent	305
Colaba	596
Fazal	611
Gokak	360
Indore	228
Ind. Cement	1107
Ind. Bleaching	566
Kohinoor	723
Katni Ord.	150
Nagpur	155
Pearl	360
Pabani	297
Tata Steel Ord.	9050
Tata Steel Df.	2524
Tata Hydro.	375
Tram	1750

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 775,73,71,77
Century 326,23,26
Colaba 140
Crescent 92
Fazul 562,66,60,64,62
Indore 375
N. Madhowji 27
Nagpur 486,87
New Great 175
Pearl 340,38,33,37,36
Simplex 48
Swadeshi 413
Burma 775,73,76,71,75
Hydro 1266,75,65,77
Tram 143,43-2
Deff. 269,67,74
Ord. 69-12,70-14,70-12
Bundi 18-4,8
Indian 293,98,96,300-10
Katni Ord. 215,16
Alcock 342,45,40,42,41-14

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bobay, Oct. 2.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 34f-8
Apollo 60 nil 3/4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Sarai (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 77/8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 777/8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century 100 326-4.
Central India 100 486/4.
Colaba Land Mills 140.
Crescent 100 92/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102/8.
David 250, nil 225.
Down 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/773
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 143/12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 83/12
Elphinstone 100. 7.
Fazulbhoy 280 562/8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100 148.12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 100 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 130.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1070.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12/8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87/8.
Kohinoor 10; 170.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1525.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 175.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210 336/4.
Phoenix 100 328.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 64/8.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 48/12.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 413/12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 250
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 905

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 18/6.
Eastern £5 xd. 90.
Imperial 506; 40f, 1380
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/8.
Central India Mining 6/8
Gwalior Cement 88, 100.
Indian Cement 300/10.
Punjab Cement 100 12/12.
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd. 152/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 216/4
Katni Defd. 740.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 11b
Central Provinces 89/12.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/3
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 82
Sind Light 100 5/7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 642/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 89

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 133/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12.
Andhra Valeey Ord. xd. 715.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 145/10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1277/8.
Tata Power 800 nil 645.
Karachi Electricity 100 9/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y. 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+ 20 1180.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 550.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 410
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y, 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100, 30/52 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/12/12.
New India Assurance 6y 22/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100/2070
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Brudential 6 10/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 341-14.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. . P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 225. 14.
Burma Uganda 82 nil 34.
Burma (1) Corporation 775.
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 365.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8.
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8
Scindia Steam 12/2
Tata Construction xd. 42/8.
Tata Iron Ord. 70/12
Tata Iron Defd. 274/6.

Bombay Telephone 50. 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p. c. 104
Kastoochand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B. 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 11st Pref. 138/8.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/8.
Andhra Pref. 1,010.
Tata Power Pref 1100.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES

New York Futures Decline 6 to 9 Points

HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points but improved 10 points from the opening level on trade buying. In the afternoon there was considerable hedge selling influenced by heavy receipts and the early improvement in prices was lost. The market exibited lack of buying power and closed at about the lowest point at a decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 18.45c.

Total Port receipts were 53,000 bales and exports enlarged to 91,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 6 points and improved 2 points from the opening level by noon. Later on prices declined on poor advices from New York and closed at a decline of 8 to 10 points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 10.32d. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet at a decline of 4-5 pionts. Sakellaridis spot prices declined 10 points to 16.55d.

Empire cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points with January 9.85 and March 9.92d.

The latest weather report received here this morning shows light rains Shrewport District, Oklahoma and West Texas.

Miss Giles whose estimate of condition 58.6 and crop 14,833,000 Bales which proved very near the Government Bureau report last month now estimate condition at 54.3 and crop 14,833,000 Bales Thus the deterioration of 38 per cent for the month of September is normal indicating no change in the total crop.

Private crop estimates issued so far do not show any increase in the crop but the poor response to bullish advices fail to stimulate any demand on account of extensive hedge selling. Even though the crop appears below 15 million bales the action of the cotton growers clearly signifies that such a supply is quite sufficient and present prices are fairly remunerative. As long as heavy movement continues it is out of place to look for sustained improvement in prices.

COTTON IS A SALE.

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co— in their report state that despite smaller private crop estimates, market exhibits a poor response and this can be ascribed to the belief held by Spinners, especially on the Continent, that there will be sufficient cotton for all needs. Last year, Government reduced the October estimate by 446,000 Bales for deterioration during September and prices advanced on the day of issuance by about 55 points, but from the 9th October prices again relapsed and lost all the advance. Supposing for example, Government estimate a crop around 15 million bales and feeling as we do that crop and consumption will be about equal, we see no justification for anticipating under present monetary and trade conditions abnormally higher prices. In the meantime, we would prefer to take advantage of upward movements to sell moderately for a quick turn in the expectation of cotton going to such a safe level as would offer better opportunity for buying.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December Highest 18.95 plus .09 lowest 18.80 —.06. January Highest 19.03 (11.16 a.m.) lowest 18.87 (2-59 p.m.).

New York:—"Trade buying absorbing hedging otherwise featureless. Speculation dormant but sentiment bullish. Piece good and yarn markets fair business doing and firm.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the folloKwing cable from our Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"No rains weather cold in Eastern Belt Central Belt."

"Some reports rains Oklahoma Louisiana."

Reuter:—

"Market was easy. Prices declined on Southern hedge selling and heavy receipts."

E. A. Pierce & Co.:—Condition 54.8 per cent and crop 14,833,000 bales."

LINSEED MARKET TELEGRAM.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.'s cable:—"New York cables some selling Flax seed on rain Argentino."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 3.

December	18.80—06
January	18.87—08
March	19.11—05
May	19.30—06
July	19.13—09
Middling Spot	18.90—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 3.

October	18.48—03
December	18.64—02
Middling Spot	18.45—05

New York, Oct. 3.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	Unquoted.
January	18.93
March	19.46

New York 11.45 a.m.:—

October	18.82
January	19.01
March	19.22

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Scinde Fully Good	6.25—.10
Scinde Fine	6.50—.10
Scinde Superfine	6.75—.10
Bengal Good	6.00—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.45—.10
Bengal Fine	6.50—.10
Oomra Good	7.15—.10
Oofra Fully Good	7.45—.10
Oomra Fine	7.75—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.35—.10
Broach Fine	8.60—.10
Broach Superfine	8.85—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

October	15.54
November	15.57
January	15.79—.04
March	16.03—.05
May	16.33—.06
July	16.48—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.55—.20

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 3.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	23-1/8
Forward	23-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 3.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. f4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 3.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 6-1/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 mnoths 7-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 3.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.81
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.92
T.T. London on Prague	164.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—Dec./Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay ton:—Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £17-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £19-15-0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—Oct./Nov. s'ment buyers £23-5-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—Nov./Dec. s'ment buyers £23-5-0.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—Oct./Nov. shipment to Hull sellers £23-5-9.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £24-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Nov./Dec. delivery sellers 41/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: Jan./April delivery sellers 40/7-1/2.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 4.

In response to a decline of 8 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 343-8-0 for Broach A./M. delivery. Private Cables received from America were bullish and shorts preferred to cover. This hardened prices. The volume of business continues small and in a narrow market prices are easily influenced. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points and the prices in the locau market ruled firm and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M	345/4
Aomra D./J.	307/8
Bengal D./J.	250/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Oct.	219.90	—5.90
Jan.	211.30	—3.10
April	208.70	—2.70

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bengal 250 D/J.
Broach 344 A/M.
Oomra 306 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

100 Mithabhai Nathoo Banusa 275
200 Do. Aurangabad 255
200 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Broach 330
100 Breul & Co. Bengal 223
100 Kotak & Co. Senabad 276
100 G. G. Kesna & Co. Karanja 265
100 Toyomankwak Wun 260
100 Japan T. & Co. Nandarbad 258
100 Tata & Co. Anjar 311
100 Dawn Mill Sindh American 275

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct.

	Red leafy Ready	Average Ready
Bengal Superfine	230	...
Bengal Fine	220	...
Bengal F.G.	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	290/95	265
Yeotmal Fine	280	265
Arvi Fine	280	255
Amraoti Fine	265	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	255
Mulkapur Fine	255	235
Khandesh Fine	255	225
Muthia	225	205
Muthia F.G.	205	195
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	270	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	255
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	...
Cambodia	380/35	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	...
Compta Good	...	...
Jinja	440	...
Busoga	450	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 4

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	88	1,963
Central India	89	7,772
Barsi and Nagar	178	1,707
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	324
Berar	700	11,534
Central Provinces	259	3,553
Total Oomras	1,366	26,943
Dholera	25	2,149
N.-W. Provinces	105	358
Rajputana	...	1,478
Sind-Punjab	...	1,227
Broach	122	1,562
Coompta & Dharwar	769	12,903
Westerns-Northerns	139	5,166
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinenvelly and Cambodia	...	2,237
Persian	...	54
American	...	192
Egyptian & African	917	8,292
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	59
Total	3,443	62,645

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

1st Sept. to 26th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	964	55,281
Japan and China	6,436	57,073
Coast Ports	127	888
Up-country by Rail	...	8,301
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	14,522
Total	7,525	136,365

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Wheat Jan.	7	12	3
Wheat May.	7	12	6
Linseed May	12	11	9
Castorseed July	9	12	0
Groundnut July	11	12	0
Gram Punjab	41	0	0
Rapeseed March	10	0	0

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BULLION

THE BOMBAY BULLION BRO. ASSO., LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 4

London Ready 23/2
London Forward 23/4
China Op. 2/3/1 Clo. 2/3/1
America Cent 50/4
Ready 52/15
Asho Op. 52/4 Clo. 52/13
Kastak Op. 52/14 Clo. 52/13
Tejimandi Asho 0/10/0
Kartak 1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/8/6
Asho 21/7/9
Kartak 21/7/6
N. City 21/10/9
N. Manof 21/10/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:, Loading sellers 43/3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Oct./Nov. shipment value 42/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Near at hand paid 43/6.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels: Afloat sellers 45/3.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 3.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 3-10-29	2008000	1395000
Receipts Yesterday 3-10-29	53000	56000
Exports to date 3-10-29	1047000	1231000
Stock at Ports 27-9-29	1165000	1194000
Stock Interior Towns 27-9-29	574000	474000
Stock Liverpool 27-9-29	722000	601000
Visible Supply 27-9-29	2668000	2608000
Quantity in Sight 27-9-29	2696000	2288000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about half an annia per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/5/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/5 per cwt. FBH.
S. S. Risaldar Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment September Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steadier

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

	Opening.	Closing.
October	9.94	9.93—93
November		9.93—93
December		9.99—99
January	10.06	10.03—03
February		10.05—03
March	10.14	10.10—09
April		10.10—09
May	10.19	10.16—09
June		10.15—10
July	10.18	10.15—10
August		10.12—10
September		10.07—11
October		10.03—11
Middling Spot		10.32—09

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
7th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
21st Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 9-30 a.m.		
5th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.
7th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
9th „	Jandra ..	Basrah viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karapara	East & South Africa.
11th „	Varsova ..	Busrah viaKarachi
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5853	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	6901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jausie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:— SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

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Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to Subs. of "Indian Review."

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Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.
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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows.—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE knowing Hindi Correspondence. Salary Rupees Forty per month. Apply LALJI MANSINGH Crawford Market, Bombay.
A R1910

WANTED—STOCKISTS in District Towns for useful American Novelty Articles. Can earn Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, a month with a capital of Rs. 100. M. M. ABRAHAM. Ahmed Essli Building Mahim, Bombay.
A R1926

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1802

WANTED—A fast and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Maharashtrian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2366 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R1923

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1913

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED.—An accomplished and educated girl, aged about 20, belonging to a respectable family to marry a young man, aged 30 of good family, holding gazetted appointment in Upper India. No caste restrictions. Widows no objection. Particulars on correspondence Write to "Matrimony," Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M 32880

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET FOR HINDUS—In good and healthy locality, two blocks with all modern conveniences. Jaifalwadi Dongre Mansion, near Shastri Hall, Grant Road, West. Apply within.
C R1930

TO LET for VEGETARIAN HINDUS at 12, Dadyseth Road, Chowpatty, ground floor, well ventilated and airy 4 beds, hall, kitchen with garden. Rent Rs. 115. Apply there.
C. R1928

ELECTRIFIED AIRY COTTAGE of 4 rooms with a compound. At cheap rent. Apply J. B. MUNSIFF, Turner Road, Bandra.
C R1925

TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R1880.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

LOAN.

WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

WANTED—AGENTS and CANDIDATES for Divali and X'mas loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, without interest to be repaid within ten years. For particulars. Apply Box 2367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 1929

BOOKS.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH. To know HOW, Just drop a p. c. to:— Mr M. VENKATASIAH, B. A. Krishnaraja, Mohalla, Mysore.
R1879.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad. Deccan.
L 8361

MACHINERY TOOLS ETC.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity presents itself to anyone requiring printing machinery. The British India Press is disposing of a large quantity of serviceable plant at low prices to make room for new equipment.—Wharfedale Printing Machines from Royal to Quad Demy Sizes; Platens Crown Folio and Royal Folio; Royal and Foolscap Litho Machines; Hand Presses; Cutting Machines, etc. Apply to the Bombay Stationery Mart, 123, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay or to The British India Press, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay.
T 32952

EDUCATIONAL

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATOR of the above Company has obtained Decrees from the Honuorable High Court of the Judicature at Bombay and the Small Causes Court of Bombay, against some contributories in respect of call moneys due, and against some of the Debtors of the Company. The said Decrees are to be sold. Therefore those who desire to purchase the said Decrees, should send their offers in writing to the undermentioned address on or before the 8th November, 1929. 25 per cent. of the amount offered should be paid within a week after acceptance of the offer.

A List containing the names of the defendants, place of residence, amount due, etc., will be available for inspection at the Office of the Liquidator between the hours of 12 and 2 (except Holidays).

MANILAL MOHANLAL,
Liquidator.
Registered Office of the Company:—
84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 30th September, 1929.
R1927.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th October, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 4th October, 1929.
32949

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in Muslim University Intermediate College, Aligarh.

1. LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY (Grade 200—20—400). This post is at present temporary for a year, but may become permanent.
2. LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH AND HISTORY (Grade 100—10—200).
3. LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH (Grade 100—10—200).

Applicants must be at least first or second class M.A.'s and preference will be given to trained men who are also good at games. Applications must reach the undersigned by 10th of October, 1929. Selected candidates will in the first instant be on probation for one year.

(Sd.) A. M. KUREISHY, M.A.,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
M U. Allgarh.
32924

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.
32925

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 7th October, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

80. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great nuisance and obstruction caused to pedestrians on the Bhuleshwar Road by hawkers and squatters and for obtaining a report as to whether there is any rule for any specific number of hawkers and squatters to be accommodated in a limited area.

81. From Professor V. G. Rao.—For appointing Mr. V. C. Setalvad to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

82. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great inconvenience and hardship caused to the citizens by the lowering of pressure of water supply in the City.

83. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.—For grading the salary of the Municipal Secretary at Rs. 700—75—1,000—100—1,200.

84-93. From Mr. Dostamahomed G. Khairaz.—(84) For expressing opinion that the urinal at Ripon Road should be removed from its present position as it is near a Mosque; (85-86) for disapproving of the action of the Schools Committee; (85) for not putting on the Committee's Agenda straight way letters addressed to the Chairman or Chairman and Members of the Committee; and (86) for not framing rules for the transfer of teachers from one school to another: (87-88) for requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation: (87) whether he is prepared to take strong disciplinary action against Municipal employees for unnecessarily harassing rate-payers with a view to extract money from them; and (88) whether he is aware that Municipal employees receive monthly pay from certain parties for connivance at non-performance of Municipal rules; (89) for inviting the Commissioner's attention to a letter appearing in the "Times of India" under the heading "Municipal Executive's Power;" (90-93) for requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation: (90) whether he is prepared to take strict disciplinary action against his subordinates for neglecting their duties: (91) what steps he proposes to take against the Assistant Health Officer, E Ward for informing a certain party that certain works had been carried out although in reality they were not; (92) why is it that Municipal Chawls, etc., are kept in a filthy and insanitary condition and (93) how is it that when the Commissioner and Councillors go on ward inspection the particular ward is unusually clean.

94. From Mr. Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasul.—For expressing opinion that two cyclist peons should be employed to convey death messages to the relatives of a person dying in the K. E. M. Hospital.

95. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala.—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the desirability of arranging open air excursions for Municipal pupils.

96-97. From Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji.—(96) For appointing Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji to be a member of the Grants-in-Aid Committee; and (97) for inviting the attention of the Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to the great overcrowding on the local Section of the G. I. P. Railway.

98. From Capt. Joseph Alban De-Souza.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsightly condition of public urinals and latrines situated at the southern end of the down platform of the Charni Road Station.

99-102 From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—(99) For obtaining certain particulars about the supply of water to the City; (100) for requesting the Commissioner to submit surveys, levels, conditions of contract, etc., for the construction of the main trunk sewer in connection with the sewerage of the North of the Island; (101) for obtaining certain particulars concerning temporary officers in the Engineering Department who were taken up on the permanent establishment; and (102) for appointing a Committee to consider the desirability of all posts created under Section 78 of the Municipal Act, being brought within the purview of Section 80 of the Act.

103-105. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji.—(103 For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should take steps to remove certain huts erected by Municipal scavengers and halalkhores at Mahim and Mahaluxmi which are insanitary and unfit for human habitation and to provide lights in the localities where these huts have been erected; (104) for requesting the Commissioner to take steps for putting a stop to gambling which is carried on in certain huts of hahalkhores and scavengers at Dadar; and (105) for expressing opinion that a Bombay Municipal Year Book should be published on the lines of those published by other Municipalities.

106. From Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.—For requesting Government to appoint a Committee with an Indian Chairman and majority of non-official Indians to enquire into the present working of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

107. From Mr. M. N. Talpade.—For requesting the Standing Committee to report what action they have taken on the resolution of the Corporation informing the Commitee that they will be prepared to sanction additional grants on the Committee's recommendation to meet the salaries of the Vernacular Final Teachers.

108. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Dr. M. N. Balsara.—For expressing opinion that Panshops in the City should be licenced.

109. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin.—For expressing opinion that dead bodies on which inquests are held by the Coroner of Bombay should be handed over for final disposal to the relatives of the deceased as soon as possible after the necessary examination is held.

110-112. From Mr. B. N. Mesheri.—(110) For requesting the authorities of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind to inform the Corporation whether students of the Depressed Classes are admitted in the School; (111) for obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the desirability of starting a Weekly Municipal Journal; and (112) for requesting the Commissioner to take measures for the prevention of the sale of adulterated honey in the City.

113. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin.—For appointing Mr S. K. Pupala to be a member of the Physical Training Committee.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th October 1929.
32948

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to our PATRONS and the PUBLIC generally that we have this day dismissed from our employment Mr. E. Tonani, our Service Manager, and that he has henceforth no right to represent or act for the Firm in any capacity or manner whatsoever or any person dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) THE EASTERN AUTOMOBILE CO.
Dated this 4th day of October, 1929.
32947

TENDERS

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS FOR WORKS IN

(a) the Construction of a Storm Water Drain in lieu of the existing Water-course passing through the property of Khatri E. H. Arat at DeLisle Road and filling-up the existing Water-course, and

(b) Covering up the existing Water-course at DeLisle Road near Chinchpokli Railway Station will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 16th day of October 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 4th October, 1929.
32951

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive Directors' Report and to adopt the audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1929.
2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. H. K. Rao and Dr. V. N. Rege who retire by rotation but are elegible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board.
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
32942

NOTICE.

Mrs. M. E. Dowley the wife of our client Mr. R. L. Dowley being no longer under our client's protection, our client will not hold himself responsible for any debts incurred by her.

Bombay, Dated 4th Oct., 1929.
KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. L. Dowley.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

On behalf of our client Mr. HARJIWANDAS RAMJI PUROHIT, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has filed a suit, being suit No. 1868 of 1929 O.S. in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against his brother MORARJI RAMJI PUROHIT for a declaration that the partnership business conducted and carried on by them of two Hindu Hotels within the Fort of Bombay, called "SUKHSHANTI HINDU HOTEL" and "SUKHSHANTI HINDU LODGE" was dissolved on 19th February, 1927, and for winding up of the said partnership by the Court with other incidental reliefs, and in the said suit it is contended by our client that, amongst the partnership assets there is an immoveable property belonging to the said partnership situate at KESHOD in JUNAGAD STATE in Kathiawar, near Keshod Railway Station, known as "MORAR BHUVAN". Our client claims that as the said MORARJI RAMJI PUROHIT is heavily indebted to the said partnership, he, our client, alone is now absolutely entitled to the said property.

Our client is informed that the said MORARJI RAMJI PUROHIT has created a Mortgage on the said property in favour of one ATMARAM GANESH BAVDEKAR, B.A., LL.B., and our client has challenged the validity of the said mortgage, contending that the said MORARJI RAMJI PUROHIT had no right to mortgage the said property without our client's consent, and that the said Mortgage Deed is fraudulent, collusive, and without consideration and is in no way binding upon our client.

Our client is further informed that the said MORARJI RAMJI PUROHIT, in collusion with the said ATMARAM GANESH BAVDEKAR, is, now, attempting either to further incumber the said property, or to sell off or otherwise dispose of the same.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given, that if any person or persons will deal with the said property, either by way of sale, mortgage, or otherwise howsoever, will do the same at his or their own risk, and that no such dealing will be binding on our client nor will the same in any way affect his interest in the said property.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1929.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Harjiwandas Ramji Purohit
32950

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH AND VALUABLE BOHEMIAN RUBY CHRYSTAL CUT-GLASS 15 AND 18 LIGHT CHANDELIERS, BRONZE FIGURES WITH LIGHTS, FANCY CORNERS AND CABINET SOFAS, LARGE ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN SAFES, FULL SIZE ORGAN, HARMONIUM, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 6th October, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Anand Bhuvan," Girgaum Back Road, opp. China Baug, the very valuable and handsome household furniture of the whole bungalow, rich tables, chairs, side-board, cabinet, sofas, and corners, rich Bohemian Ruby Chrystal, cut-glass 15 and 18 light Chandeliers, Bronze figures with lights, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield suites, full-size organ by Mason and Havelin, Harmonium, phonograph table ornaments, large hand painted screens, fancy bedsteads, rich almirahs, full-size safe by Ratuer and 1 Austrian safe, swings, benches, etc., etc.

The property of a well-known Hindu gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SUNDARISATHI
(Registered)
THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC
For Ladies—Young and Old.
Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
which are required to be completed.
Sold by Every Chemist
The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2
and AHMEDABAD.

Bombay Chronicle

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

The Sprightliest Comedienne

BEBE DANIELS

in her funniest and most Hilarious Comedy Drama

TO-NIGHT

"SWIM, GIRL, SWIM"

THIS WEEK

A Peach on the Beach ! A Houri in Water ! The first bathing beauty who ever took a Swim ! With the famous Swimmer of the English Channel Miss

GERTRUDE EDERELE

Rib-cracking roars of laughter from the Start to the finish.

The Programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

TO-NIGHT : 3-25 ; 5-10 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

DAILY 4 SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M.

Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P. M.

Final Instalment !

Episodes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 !

Last 12 Reels !

"THE

WOMAN IN THE WEB"

Every imaginable danger, whether of the Air, the Land, the Water, the Wild Beasts, and Darkness—Terror has been gathered together, into the Web of the film ; wonder of the year, that marks the Photo-play Event of 1929.

NEXT ATTRACTION

TOM TYLER and FRANKIE DARRO

IN

"TERROR MOUNTAIN."

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

PALAIS DE DANSE

FUN, FROLIC AND LAUGHTER !

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2.**

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

Presents

TO-DAY and DURING THE WEEK

A Marvellous Aafa Production

TEMPO! TEMPO!

Featuring

LUCIANO ALBERTINI

The Unrivalled dare-devil of the Screen, depicting

The adventures of a screen star while chasing a notorious gang of criminals who had robbed a bank and stolen away the valuable jewels of his fiancee proving conclusively that the exploits of a screen star are even more-marvellous than those of thieves and detectives as he outwits them all. It's full of

Thrills ! Fights ! Sensation !

NEXT WEEK

The Latest Maharashtra Production

THE MIDNIGHT GIRL

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

IN THE

STAGE DANCE

2nd Instalment

LAST SEVEN PARTS

KRISHNA'S MOST ROMANTIC PICTURE

SOCIETY BUTTERFLY

Featuring

Miss GULAB, Miss ERMELINE, Mr. NANDRAM PAHELWAN, Mr. VISHNU, Mr. JOSHI.

Hairraising Climax and Attractive Plot.

ALSO STAGE DANCE WITH SONGS BY

Miss Shahjadibanu

TIME AS USUAL

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK

SURYA FILM'S PRODUCTION **"HEART OF A KING"**

An awespiring story of one outlaw

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At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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NORMAN KERRY

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REGINALD DENNY

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HIS LUCKY DAY

Here, indeed, is a whole day of fun packed in to one hour of joyous Entertainment. Throw your troubles over-board: Laugh your cares away ! Mingle with the happy horde—don't miss seeing Denny's "Lucky Day."

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The Unsolved Mystery

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The man who has baffled the Police of the World.

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Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

6-24-29

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ARE WOMAN'S SPECIAL AND BEST TONIC.

Extensively used and recommended by Eminent Physicians. If you suffer from inflamation, painful periods, bearing down pains, nervousness, hot flushes, poor complexion, discolourations, pains in the back or side, headaches, lack of appetite, or in low spirit, these Pills will act directly and naturally and they will strengthen those organs which at times need a tonic.

These pills do not interfere with any other medicine or treatment. They are composed of vegetables so harmless that their use may be prolonged for many months, even years. Before commencing the use of these Pills we recommend a mid laxative and that is "Tutocito" Laxative Pills.

SLIMOIDS FOR OBESITY CURES SLIMOIDS

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The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

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In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.

At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life. those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE

"SLIMOIDS"

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.

One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.

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TUNOCITO

Vegetable Laxative Pills.

Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing

DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
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SLUR ON INCOME TAX EXPERTS

—:o:—

Memorial to Assen bly

UNWARRANTED AMENDMENT TO INCOME TAX ACT

In the course of a memorial which Messrs. C. J. Chandana, K. Nagindas, B. L. Thosar, D. J. Desai, D. P. Pathak and other members of the Committee of Income Tax Experts of Bombay have submitted to Sir George Schuster and other Assembly members they say:—

Your petitioners represent persons, about 75 in number, who carry on business as Income Tax Experts in the city of Bombay. Some of the said Experts have been carrying on the said business for over 15 years.

Section 61 of the Indian Income Tax Act 1922 runs as follows:—"and the assessee who is entitled, or required, to attend before any Income Tax authority in connection with any proceedings under this Act may attend either in person or by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf." This provision was introduced to offer all possible facilities to the assessee in being represented in assessment.

By section 11 of Bill No. 9 of 1929 the said section 61 is to be amended in the following manner: section 61 of the said Act shall be numbered as subsection (1) of section 61 and the following subsection shall be added namely (2) persons authorised under subsection (1) shall be restricted to the following namely, (a) in any case (1) a pleader (11) a person qualified under subsection (1) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 to be appointed or to act as an auditor of companies other than private companies or (111) an employee regularly employed in the service of the assessee, (b) in the case of an individual, a relative, (c) in the case of a Hindu individual family, an adult male member, (d) in the case of a company, a director, (e) in the case of a firm, a partner and (2) in the case of any other association of individuals, a member.

The object of this amendment is stated to be to prohibit the appearance in Income Tax proceedings of certain undesirable persons who calling themselves Income Tax experts impose themselves on the assessees.

SLUR ON EXPERTS.

Your petitioners submit that indiscriminate characterisation of all Income Tax Experts as undesirables is a slur on the reputation of the said Experts. These Experts in the city of Bombay have been carrying on their business efficiently and honourably. Some of the said Experts have Government Accountancy Board's certificates and degrees of Bachelors of Commerce of the Bombay University or are members of the Accountants' Associations of London and are equally, if not better equipped for Income Tax work, than persons intended to be covered by amended section.

The work which these experts have been doing for the last 15 years at least falls in the following broad categories: (a) explaining to the assessees the technical requirements of the law relating to Income Tax and Super Tax; (b) rendering assistance to the assessee, all throughout the year in keeping proper and full accounts so as to meet the requirements of the Income Tax law, (c) representing their cases before the Income Tax authorities and securing such relief as is allowed to them by the law, (d) and rendering sundry assistance to Income Tax Officers in the administration of the law.

POLICY OF THE ACT.

In para 68 of the Income Tax Manual the policy of the Act followed heretofore is as follows:—"It is desirable that tax payers should be allowed to use whatever agencies they please for the purpose of representation of their case and whatever person they authorise to represent them whether he be an employee, accountant or any other person who has presumably been selected by them as a person having the best knowledge of their accounts and financial position such a person is entitled to appear before any Income Tax authority and to give explanation and produce evidence regarding any points of doubt that may arise."

Your petitioners say that the said income tax experts of Bombay have been pursuing the said policy of the Act, rendering honourable assistance in the administration of the Income Tax laws. No complaint has been forwarded from the Bombay public, nor any action has been taken by the authorities against any one of the said Experts in the city of Bombay for the last 15 years.

LUCRATIVE PRACTICE.

Most of the said Experts have large and lucrative practice and maintain offices and regular staff of accountants and clerks. Some of the said Experts have in their employment clerks who fulfill the qualifications mentioned in the amended section (11) sub-section 2 of clause A (11) and receive very often applications for employment from the law graduates entitled to plead.

The said Experts have had during the course of their practice enjoyed the confidence of some of the richest businessmen in Bombay and have all along maintained a reputation for honesty and complete reliability.

Your petitioners therefore submit that the attempt made to exclude the said Experts as undesirables in the said amended section is unwarranted and is in the nature of a sweeping generalisation not justifiable by facts.

Your petitioners respectfully agree with the object with which section 61 is sought to be amended, viz. to remove undesirables, but your petitioners feel that the exclusion of a body like the Income Tax Experts in the city of Bombay herein before referred to, will be a grave injustice to the practice and hardship to the experts as well as to public.

BURDEN ON THE PUBLIC.

Your petitioners say that the exclusion of the said class of Experts will take away from the public, a body of constant advisers who with expert knowledge can guide the assesses and who can represent their case in the most efficient manner. Elimination of this class will increase the scale of remuneration at present payable to authorised agents and thus there will be an additional burden of unnecessary expense on the Public. Persons qualified will also charge heavy premium to those who attempt to qualify by studying under them.

Your petitioners beg to draw your attention to the fact that most of the officers in the Income Tax Office are neither graduates in law nor Chartered Accountants and yet fulfil their duties with great efficiency and skill in the matter of technicalities both of law and accountancy. There is, therefore no practical reason why persons enjoying some of the similar qualifications should not be allowed to appear before the said officers in order to secure justice for their clients.

Your petitioners submit that when the Indian Companies' Act, being Act 7 of 1913, was passed. there was a body of Expert Auditors who, though not fulfilling the qualifications of Chartered Accountants carried on their work of auditing accounts of companies with efficiency. Sir (then Mr. Shapurji Billimoria, now one of the most eminent accountants and auditors in the whole of India, was one of them. With a view to meet the demand of Joint Stock Companies for such class of reliable auditors and in order to do justice to the rights of existing practitioners the Government of India were pleased to incorporate in the Indian Companies Act Section 144 sub section 2, whereby any person holding a certificate form of the local Government can be an auditor of a Joint Stock Company other than a private company.

Your petitioners submit that the Legislature should not be, and we are sure it is not in this case, a party to suppressing persons following a rightful vocation honourable as is being pursued by your petitioners and creating artificial privileges. Your petitioners are anxious at the Government of India or the Legislature to remove undesirable elements and submit that the amendments now proposed go much beyond the said object and will practically ruin those who have taken to the said profession for so many years.

Your petitioners submit that clause 3 of the amended section be enlarged by including "persons who hold certificates" or diplomas from local Government under rules to be framed under the Act by Government of India in that behalf. The section will certainly eliminate undesirables and at the same time reserve the facilities given by experts such as your petitioners and will secure justice to the latter.

Under the circumstances, your petitioners submit (a) that steps may be taken to alter the amendment of section 6 of the said Bill No. 9 of 1929 so as to include among persons authorised to appear before Income Tax authorities Experts who may be certified under the rules to be framed under the act to possess the necessary qualifications for assistance in the administration of Income-Tax Law and (b) that the rights which have been enjoyed by your petitioners for so many years should not be taken away from them in the manner suggested.—Free Press.

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Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. Raj Gopalachariar, Dr. Sudhindra Bose (U.S.A.), Mr. Weston, Director of Industries, Government of Bengal, Mr. Redcliff, Electrical Advisor, Government of Bengal, and others.

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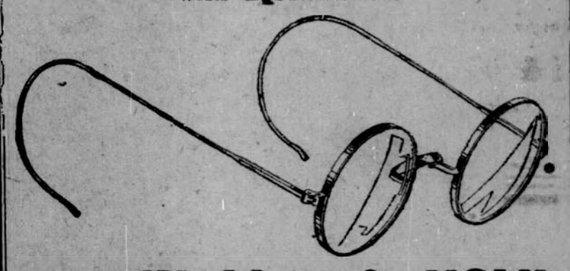

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CAN MUNICIPAL TEACHERS JOIN CONGRESS?

—:o:—

Yes, Says Schools Committee

It is, no roubt, a matter of considerable importance that the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee has at last risen to enough sense of nationalism in declaring its policy, in as unambiguous terms as it possibly can, that School teachers in the employ of the Municipal Corporation can become members of the Congress. The issue was brought forward by the Head-master, Dadar Main Road Gujarati Boys' School, who wrote to the Secretary requesting to be informed whether he could become a member of a Congress Committee.

The matter was considered by the Schools Committee at its adjourned meeting held on Friday afternoon. Mr. D. G. Dalvi expressed his opinion that school teachers should, under no circumstances, take part in party politics.

Dr. Vora: Is Congress Party politics?

Mr. Dalvi: Yes; I regard it so.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the permission should not be granted to the Headmaster in question to become a member of a Congress Committee. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dimtimkar. It was thrown out when put to vote. A motion to record the letter was also negatived. The Committee then passed a resolution according its permission to the Headmaster to become a member of the Congress.

As a result of the above resolution, several teachers who were eagerly watching the discussion, lost no time in enrolling themselves as members of the Congress.

Considerable heat was generated in the meeting when the question regarding the appiontment of a District Commissioner of Municipal Boy Scouts came up for discussion. Since the year 1925 when the Boy Scout movement was extended on a larger scale in the Bombay Municipal Schools, the post of a District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts has been held by Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai. A few months back the Schools Committee at its plenary sitting passed a resolution recommending to the Provincial Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association that Prof V. G. Rao, Assistant Distritc Commissioner of Municipal Scouts, be appointed as the District Commissioner in place of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai after the expiration of the term of the latter's office.

The above resolution of the Schools Committee was, in due course of time, communicated by the Secretary to the Provincial Scouts Commissioner. Mr. Narottam Morarji, who is the present Provincial Commissioner, seems to have set aside the Schools Committee's recommendation inasmuch as he wrote back to the Secretary of the Schools Committee that he had, under some rule of the Boy Scouts Association, reappointed Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai as District Commissioner of the Municipal Scouts.

A copy of the Secretary's letter to the Provincial Commissioner was supplied to Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai at his request. Dewan Bahadur Pai wrote a letter to the Secretary, in which he criticised the language of the Secretary's letter to him and also the Schools Committee's action in the matter. Dewan Bahadur Pai writes "inter alia" in his letter to the Secretary: "you will excuse if I point out that you have adopted a novel method in communicating the Schools Committee's resolution to the Provincial Commissioner. Both Prof. Rao and myself have our warrants from the Provincial Headquarters and as Scout Officers, our conduct is guided by Scout principles and rules and any deviation by either of us will be a matter for the headquarters to inquire. So far as the Schools Committee is concerned, I will tell them that our relations have been cordial and I know of no instance where we have differed from each other and am surprised to see how and, why this agitation has taken place."

INSULT TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Both the Provincial Commissioner's and Dewan Bahadur A K. Pai's letter were considered by the Schools Committee when the matter came up for discussion. Several members of the Committee strongly deprecated the tone of these letters. Dr. Javle went to the length of saying that the Provincial Commissioner's letter constituted an unqualified insult of the Schools Committee.

There was a move to exclude the Press from the discussion but at last good counsels prevailed and a motion asking the Press to retire was negatived.

Dr. Javle then moved that the letter of the Provincial Commissioner be recorded and that he be informed that the Schools Committee is still of opinion that its recommendation should be respected and that he should reconsider his decision.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Nanavati.

Mr. Dimtimkar moved an amendment that the question be referred to a Sub-Committee. The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

The Committee then considered a letter from Mr G. N. Shirsat making certain allegations against Mrs. Girjabai Bhat, a Municipal Marathi School. Along with his letter Mr. Shirsat had enclosed a Press photograph of Mrs. Bhat appearing in "The Nawakal." In the photo Mrs. Bhat is shown as picketing in front of a mill gate. The letter "inter alia" said that Mrs. Girjabai Bhat was known to have picketed elsewhere also and that she was in the habit of using "bad language"; that the lady teachers of the Dadar School in general were more interested in outside activities than in their School duties and that all this would spoil the girls attending the school.

The matter was referred back to the Secretary with instructions to investigate into it.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON MRS. DANGE

—:o:—

ALLEGED HOSTILE TATITUDE

G. K. UNION COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

The Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. in its meeting held on the 1st of October. The meeting lasted for six hours and Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Ushabai Dange had been given ample time to fight their case before the managing committee.

Mr. Shirke moved the resolution which was seconded by Messrs. Desai, S. V. Deshpande, Zillubuwa, Deorukhkar, Gavande and others.

"This meeting resolves that Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Ushabai Dange were launching an inimical campaign against the interest of the G.K.U. for the last so many days and the Managing Committee is fully convinced of such of their attitude which is quite detrimental to the interest of the Union after carefully going through their rival publications in 'Lalbawta-Dhumdha d a k a" and 'Navi Kranti" dated 17th September and 29th September respectively, The managing records its vote of censure against Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Ushabai Dange and suspends them from the Union and also resolves to recommend the general body of the G. K. U. to expel them.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

	October 4.
Previous Closing Rate	18.87
To-day's Opening Rate	18.90
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.86
Difference	—.01

—:o:—

Broach Expectation 344-0-0

LIVERPOOL

	October 4.
Previous Closing Rate	10.03
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Oct. 4.
Silver Ready	23 2 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	23 4 0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 4.
1st Settlement	52 13 0
2nd Settlement	52 12 0

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Charity Football Match, Royal Warwicks vs. Duke of Wellington's, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

S.S. "Viceroy of India" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Whitley Commission boycott: Public meeting, Kashinath Dhuru Hall, Dadar, 8 p.m., Dr. Chocky to preside.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

LATE PROF. S. M. PARANJPE.

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, a condolence meeting for the sad death of Professor S.. M. Paranjpe will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpokly Gopal Hirjiwani's Building.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT PARK.

The White City which opened its doors on Wednesday night last fulfilled its claim to being the biggest Amusement Park in Bombay. The Park opens daily at 6 p.m., nominal admission fee of 2 annas only is charged.

QURAN AND SCIENCE.

Moulvi Mohammad Ali will deliver a public lecture in Hindustani on "Quran and Science" at Al-Ikhawan Hall, 168-171 Bellasis Road (next to Imperial Bank, Byculla Branch), Memni Building, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. KABALI.

A public reception will be accorded to Airman Mr. P. M. Kabali at the time of his arrival by Kathiawar Mail at Grant Road Station on Sunday (the 6th inst.) at 7-45 a.m. under the auspices of the Lohana Graduates' Associations and other five Lohana Associations.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTACKS ON GIRLS.

Under the auspices of Hindu Maha Sabha (Girgaum Branch) a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) to protest against the attacks recently made on Hindu girls in Girgaum and to suggest remedies for prevention of such attacks in future. Prominent speakers will speak on the occasion.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Brahmasri Krishna Swami Sastrigal of Benares (disciple of Gitananda Swamigal of Madura and a Pandit of Sri Sringeri Mutt) will deliver a lecture in Tamil on the "Message of Gita" at the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P., at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. C. A. Muchhala on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be—"Whence" "Whither"?

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a musical programme to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, when Professor Lakshmanrao Chavan, the well-known "sitar" and "been" expert, will play some choice Ragas on "sitar" and "been."

PROF. RAO'S PHYSICAL FEATS.

Prof. K. G. Rao, the well-known physical culturist will give a demonstration of various physical feats—with his pupils—to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound behind the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi. Members of the community are invited to attend with their friends.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As to-day (Saturday) being the last day of sending in the nominations, the office of the Committee will be kept open from 8 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class of Raja Yoga in English at Batlibhoi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

UPANISHAD & GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Seth Jamnadas Mathuradas's Bungalow, Borivili on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BATLIBOI'S COMMERCE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union, Mr. Homi D. Banaji will deliver a lecture on "Our Present-day Education and Modern Discontents" to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, when Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Miss Manibai Kara will deliver a public lecture on "My Western Experiences" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

REFRESHER COURSE IN CO-OPERATION.

In connection with the above course, Mr. G. P. Kurdeshwar, Chairman, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Housing" to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. and Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, Honorary Secretary, Indian Economic Association, will deliver a lecture on "Cottage Industries and Producers' Co-operation" at 3 p.m. and Prof. H. L. Kaji, Vice-President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, on "Importance of Co-operative Movement and its progress in India" the same day, at 4 p.m. in the Institute Hall, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SAMARTHA BHARAT CONCERT.

The last programme of Samartha Bharat concert under the auspices of Samartha Bharat Vyayam Mandir under the presidentship of Dr. Udgaonker will come off at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall (Girgaum Back Road) to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m..

Tickets can be had on the day of the performance at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. The proceeds would go to the Kanya Vyayam Mandir.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The following players are selected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana (A Team) in the matches to be played to-day (Saturday) against St. Xavier's College Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana:—

Mr.. S. S. Dongre (Capt.), H. H. the Chief of Jath, Mr. N. D. Engineer, Mr. P. N. Kesarcodi, Mr. C. U. Patel, Mr. G. V. Tandulwadkar, Mr. R. K. Deshpande, Mr. W. L. Kalgutkar, Mr. P. J. Chury, Mr. R. S. Nayak, Mr. K. R. Poudwal. (on Home ground).

To-morrow (Sunday) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana: Mr. L. P. Jai (Capt.), Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, H H. the Chief of Jath, Mr. J. V. Dabholkar, Mr. S. K. Pawaskar, Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. D. D. Hindlekar, Mr. D. S. Talpade, Mr. R. R. Wadkar, Mr. K. N. Divekar, Mr. H. A. Mahale. (On Home ground).

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Patkar's Chawl, Bandra to-day Saturday at 9 P.M. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 A.M. (S.T.).

SECRET OF MIND-READING

—:o:—

MADAM EZOMAH INTERVIEWED

The exhibition of mind reading and divination at the Opera House by Madame Zomah, the famous English lady who has been described as the "mystery queen of the world," has stimulated public interest in the subject. Such performances are baffling to the average man who wonders how a person can know the thoughts of another, and often regards it as a fraud and a trick to hoodwink the public.

Mind-reading is often loosely confounded with spiritualism. But there is a clearly marked distinction between the two; the one is a psychic process, i.e., a process of the mind, while spiritualism pertains to the working and the powers of the soul.

Mind-reading is not new to India where it was practised and developed to a high level by the Hindus in ancient times. It was equally known to ancient Egypt whose pre-historic past is full of mysticism, spiritualism, occultism and super-natural manifestations.

Is mind-reading a science or an art? The reply is that it is both. It is a science inasmuch as there are certain definite and well-recognised principles or rules on which this apparently mysterious process is based; it is also an art, since it is something meant to be practised and done.

With a view to get some authoritative information on this subject, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Madame Zomah at her rooms at the Taj Mahal Hotel where she is daily consulted by innumerable visitors seeking advice about personal problems of all kinds, or anxious to have a peep into their future.

Madame Zomah, a grey-haired venerable-looking lady of 55, explained that the secret of mind-reading is concentration. Thought-transference is only possible between two minds which by prolonged and systematic training are tuned up, like a set of two wireless instruments, to a high pitch of sensitive condition. She and Mr. Zomah who is her partner in her performances, she added, had been practising for public demonstrations for over twenty years, and had developed it for entertaining purposes, to the level of a fine art; and their achievement had not been known to be equalled by anyone else in the world to-day.

THE PROCESS EXPLAINED.

During her demonstrations, she said that members of the audience have first to put their questions or show their articles to Mr. Zomah who moves in the auditorium. Mr. Zomah forms a mental picture of the idea and concentrates upon it, and this is at once received by Madame Zomah who sits on the stage with her eyes blind-folded. In short, whatever Mr. Zomah thinks, passes into the mind of Madame Zomah. If he fails to observe an article correctly, or fails to correctly understand what is told to him by a member of the audience, the same defect will be present in the ideas received by Madame Zomah.

PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Questioned whether any special mode of living was necessary for the development of such mental powers, Madame Zomah replied that the person must be in a fit physical condition and must be careful to conserve his energy. Giving their personal example, she pointed out that they totally abstained from drinking and smoking, and led very quiet lives, never going to dances and very seldom to social functions, except to meet their friends.

Madame Zomah added that purity of mind and heart was also required. A person who is not of sound moral character, or who has a wicked purpose, would not, in her opinion, be able to develop such high mental powers as are required in mind-reading.

"MIRACLES" AT OPERA HOUSE.

MIND-READING DEMONSTRATION BY MADAME ZOMAH.

—:o:—

Remarkable feats of mind-reading and sensational escapes which would appear to be veritable miracles are included in this week's programme at the Opera House.

The psychic powers displayed by Madame Zomah who is described as "the Unsolved Mystery" are really a puzzle to the audience. Seated on the stage with her eyes blindfolded, she was able to give a correct description of various articles handed by members of the audience to her partner who went down to the auditorium. She was also able to give correct replies to questions asked by them regarding their personal or domestic matters.

Madame Zomah also gave a convincing demonstration of her powers of "divination". Gazing at a crystal ball placed on the table, she told several members of the audience about their dates of birth, their character and present condition, and a forecast of their future with suggestions to improve their position and to avert expected troubles and calamities. These perfomances held the audience spell-bound and gave them a glimpse of the unlimited possibilities of mind-power.

CHEATING THE SCUFFOLD.

The second part of the programme, was occupied by Murray, the Australian escapologist whose exploits have earned him frequent comparisons with Houdini, the mystery-man of the world. Murray claims to escape from every conceivable kind of bondage, from a policeman's hand-cuffs to a strong iron-walled prison. A committee of four persons from the audience went up to the stage and strongly secured him with hand cuffs and leg-irons. Packed in a canvas bag he was put into a moderate sized wooden box which was then locked, the keys remaining with the committee. The box was moved behind a screen and within a couple of minutes, Murray appeared before the audience as free as a bird. In another remarkable feat, he escapes from the guillotine after allowing the sharp-edged blade to fall on his neck from above.

Murray has received three challenges, two of which he has successfully met during the last two days. On Wednesday, he freed himself from five pairs of special handcuffs, provided by a local man, which were fastened all round his body from neck to foot. On Thursday he met the challenge of a sea-faring man and escaped from the "Mask of Death", as used in the salt mines of Siberia, these irons having been procured by the man from that country. The third challenge comes off on Friday when Murray will be rivetted into old fashioned Spanish torture irons by local mechanics. This is one of the most severe tests that he has been put to so far.

Madame Zomah and Murray will conclude their short season in Bombay with a farewell performance on Sunday.

POONA RACES

—:o:—

FIRST AUTUMN MEETING.

Selections—By "Senex."

THE BAHREIN PLATE—DIV. I.—2-0 P.M.

MASHAL	1
OCTOBER	2
AKRAM	3

THE BAHREIN PLATE—DIV. II.—2-30 P.M.

SAIFULDOWLA	1
GOOD TIME	2
YAFAR	3

THE ALANDI PLATE—DIV. II.—3-30 P.M.

HARSAK	1
FRIDAY	2
YELDRUM	3

THE SULLINGHAM H'CAP.—3-30 P.M.

ALL'S WELL	1
QUATREBRAS	2
ABSORBENT	3

THE ALANDI PLATE DIV. I. 4-0 P.M.

MAHARAJA	1
PRINCE EDWARD	2
ANWAR	3

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—4-30 P.M.

ATHOL	1
PICTOU	2
PRINCE ARTHUR	33

THE CONYNHAM H'CAP.—5-0 P.M.

SAXPENCE	1
GUINEA FLIGHT	2
CHARMAINE	3

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—5-30 P.M.

RESTORATION	1
THE SLOAT	2
ROMANESCO	3

THE SHOLAPUR H'CAP.—6-0 P.M.

AMAR	1
WALIDA	2
JODI	3

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929.

Cancel The Mandate.

—:o:—

Mr. Henderson's defiant declaration at the Brighton Labour Conference about the MacDonald Government's policy in Palestine will be hailed with delight by the British Imperialist Press and the docile followers of the Government in the Commons but it is sure to have a disastrous effect in Palestine. It will hinder the work of conciliation and mar the chance of immediate and fruitful co-operation between the Arab and the Jew in that unhappy land, work which far-seeing leaders of both communities would have undertaken if Britain had clearly indicated that she wanted "to see fair" between all the communities resident in Palestine. But Britain evidently does not choose to do so. Mr. Henderson remarked: "The British Government have no intention of reconsidering, as has been suggested, the British tenure of mandate for Palestine. There is no question of altering the position in regard to the mandate or policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration of 1927 in favour of creating Palestine as the National home for Jews." Of course, he added, as his predecessors at the British Foreign Office have always taken care to add in their enunciation of British policy in Palestine, that their policy "still was to protect civil and religious rights of all inhabitants irrespective of race and religion".

So wearisome has been the reiteration of this British humbug that the Arabs in Palestine may be excused if they read into it only a manoeuvre on the part of Britain to allow the Jews to consolidate their political position while a Commission of Inquiry leisurely investigates into the causes of the recent riots. The Arabs know that Jewry all over the world supports the immigrant Jews in Palestine financially and with all the political influence it can command in Europe and notably in America. They resent being fobbed off with mere promises about protection of civil and religious rights, while the root question, the vital question of their being slowly but surely sent to the wall in the political and economic fields is left untackled and is studiously ignored by Britain. If Palestine were given genuine self-government under a system in which every community will have its rightful and effective share, all these questions will be tackled fairly and squarely by the leaders of every community united in the common interests of preserving peace in their home-land and promoting its economic interests.

But Britain as a Mandatory Power has adopted a notoriously partial attitude towards only one community, the Jews, and so long as she retains the mandate, the Arabs, numerically the strongest in Palestine, have no hope that they will have a square deal at her hands. It is for the League of Nations to compel Britain to render an account to that body of her administration of Palestine as a Mandatory Power, but it will be recalled how impotent the Council of the League found itself in taking Britain to task when one of its members, the representative from Finland, ventured to interrogate Britain on this matter. The British reply was that all was well in Palestine and that the only question there was the maintenance of "law and order." Law and order can be maintained by instituting a military regime, as the Arab Executive recently informed the British High Commissioner, but as it pertinently pointed out to him it would never succeed in lessening, much less eradicating the political tension. That tension is bound to be increased by the British Foreign Secretary's emphatic assertion that no departure was possible from Balfour Declaration. If Britain's object is to make Palestine the National home for Jews, are the Arabs to stay in that land, which is as much their home as that of the Jews, only as serfs on the soil, as the political and economic bondsmen of the Jew? This is the question the Arab leaders are bound to ask. They will ask at Geneva and Geneva will point the finger helplessly at Britain. The position is becoming intolerable and it can only be eased by Britain's being compelled to relinquish the mandate.

Discredited Tactics

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Speculation seems to be persistent in Britain regarding the Premier's announcement on India and his intention to convene a "Round Table Conference". But the Free Press observes that "in the mass of verbiage that is published in the British Press regarding the possible turn which British policy in India might take under the Labour Government, it is difficult to sift fact from propaganda". We are told that the "Daily News" attaches considerable importance to the forecasts but that the "Morning Post" dismisses them as baseless. The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" is more definite than others in his statement that the Premier has now decided not to issue invitations to a Round Table Conference to political organisations in India but only to individuals and that he has now before him a list of some thirty names of prominent leaders and men of standing in India including those of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Sapru. Very significant is the reticence of all speculators on the powers of the Indian representatives, elected or nominated.

Whether the forecasts are intelligent or unintelligent anticipations of events or wild speculation, it is safe to assume that the Labour Government is anxious to give some sort of sop to the Congress before its Lahore session. But what is the nature of the sop and what is the motive behind it? The corresponden' of the "Morning Post" has something delicious to say regarding the motive. He thinks that the Swarajists "have got themselves into the cleft of the stick" by the Calcutta resolution of the Congress delivering an ultimatum to the British Government to grant Dominion Status before the end of the year. From one assumption he jumps to another, that the "Extremists" are now turning to the Labour Government to make some kind of statement which would save their faces and help the Swarajists to get out of the mess they have got into. Assuming that Congressmen are desperately anxious to get out of the mess of their own creation, the question still remains, why should the Labour Government be anxious to help them out of the mess instead of letting them be more and more entangled?

However, the reason for the Government's anxiety does not matter so much as the course of conduct it chooses to follow. The forecasts of that course are anything but reassuring and may only be provocative. A paraphrase of the Declaration of 1917 will now be more discredited by the Congress than the older Declaration. And a spurious Round Table Conference in which a few Indians plead before the Parliamentary Joint Committee will meet with the same fate as the fraud of a "Joint Free Conference". Making all allowances for the speculative element in the press forecasts, we feel convinced that an attempt is being made to throw an apple of discord amongst Nationalists shortly before the Lahore session of the Congress. It is one more attempt to "rally the Moderates", in other words, to isolate the Congress "Extremists." Such tactics will not be long in being confounded. Even the Moderates are pledged to the demand for full Dominion Status as an irreducible minimum. And the country will not tolerate those who compromise the National Demand.

The Money-Lender

—:o:—

The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee are at present making inquiries about the necessity of licensing the indigenous banker and of asking him to keep accounts in an approved manner. Two schools of witnesses have appeared before the Committee till now, each expressing views quite contradictory to those expressed by the other. The friends of the indigenous banker—and he has many such in Bombay and large commercial centres—think that the allegations made against the methods adopted by him in villages and small towns are without foundation and that there is no necessity for licensing him or putting any restrictions on his methods. The friends of the agriculturists and other students of village economics insist on the licensing of the money-lenders and making them subject to certain regulation regarding book-keeping, giving receipts to debtors and the like. While this inquiry is being conducted in British India, the result of which will not be known for two years at least, it is interesting to note that a small Indian State has already made a beginning in the right direction by passing an Act making it compulsory for all persons doing money-lending business with agriculturists to get themselves registered and to keep their accounts according to the rules issued under the powers given by one of the clauses of the Act.

Autocracy has many disadvantages, but it has one good advantage and it is that if there is a benevolent autocrat he can introduce measures of reform more speedily than the best Parliaments can ever do. The Act has certain defects, but these, we hope, will be set right as soon as its actual working demonstrates the need of remedying them. His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Baria and his able Dewan deserve congratulations on enacting this measure and on giving a lead to British India.

A Weapon of Tyranny

—:o:—

The Bombay Government have got on merrily with the "Goonda" Bill and have got it passed practically in the shape in which it left the Select Committee. They successfully opposed almost every popular amendment to soften the rigour of the Bill. Even the amendments seeking to limit the life of the Bill to three years, to transfer the power to deport from the Police Commissioner to a Magistrate, to punish only those who actually attempted to commit an offence, and to give the deported man a right of appeal to a judicial Court, all these attempts were vehemently opposed by Government and proved unavailing. The only amendment accepted by them was the inclusion of a person of judicial experience in the body to be set up for revising the orders of deportation, a negligible alteration in view of the fact that such a person is only one out of several and that the whole body is only advisory. In short the Council has allowed the Government to deport for a time any man they suspect without a trial or the right of appeal to a judicial authority. The success of the Bill is but a measure of the failure of the present Council.

INDIA AND RELIGIOUS SUICIDE

REFLECTIONS ON MARTYRDOM OF JATIN DAS

(BY G. K. N.)

The death of the young Bengali Jatin Das, by the grim resolve of starvation, has aroused considerable interest abroad. He is believed in some quarters to have imitated the Irish patriot McSwiney. It is, however, a common place of the history of Indian religions that such extreme steps to gain a spiritual object or religious beatitude are not novel or have been unknown in this land of ours, where far more pains are taken for a guarantee of happiness in the next world than here below.

All the great indigenous religions of India recognise the stoic end put to one's natural life. We in India are familiar with religious suicide as occasionally committed by devout Hindus. Under a vow to some deity they take poison, drown themselves, burn themselves, throw themselves down a precipice or die by slow starvation. In Brahmanism, Manu appears to countenance, at any rate, voluntary death as appropriate consummation of an anchorite's career, though other Shastric texts would seem not to sanction it.

BUDDHIST TEACHINGS.

The intention behind the genuine Buddhist texts, which I hope to examine on another occasion is much less clear. As Vallee Poussin shows, the precepts recommending and also prohibiting suicide are strewn over the "Pitakas." The Buddha himself prohibits such suicide on one occasion. On the other hand, self-sacrifice in honour of the Buddha is highly commended in the Bodhisattwa or a being who is qualifying for Buddhahood. One of the Buddhist sacred books, the "Parajika," denounces it. Suicide is regarded as a desperate effort of disgust and desire, both of which should be avoided by a follower of the Buddha. On the other hand, we have canonical examples of Buddhist saints who committed self-murder and who have been held up as ideals to the fraternity —Siha, Sappadasa, Vakkali and Godhika. Hence I should not be surprised if there is wide divergence of views in the Burmese monasteries over the self-starvation of the Pongyi Wizaya and others. At any rate, suicide to promote political ends is not in keeping with the accepted tenets of the Buddha.

THE JAIN ATTITUDE.

But if the attitude of Brahmanism and Buddhism towards self-slaughter in the name of religion be ambiguous, among the Jains, religious suicide is unequivocally encouraged under certain definite conditions, and elabborate rules are laid down for the same. It is permited to ascetics who have risen to the highest degree of perfection and are ripe for Nirvana. "It is better for an ascetic that he should take poison", says the Acharanga Sutra. A man who cannot conquer his sensualities is allowed to destroy himself by hanging so that he may put an end to his strifes and temptations. A man whose sickness prevents him from persevering in a life of austerities is permitted to commit suicide by rejecting food and drink. The laws of penance and self-mortification are extremely severe among the Jains and their practice extorts our admiration even when your better judgment is painfully perplexed over the minutia of the fine art to which the Jains have reduced the perpetration of laying violent hands on oneself. "If the thought comes to a monk,—that he is sick and not able to regularly mortify the flesh that monk should reduce his diet and so diminish his sins' The terrible vow of "Ingitamarana" consists in starving oneself while keeping the body confined within a limited space. Such so-called "euthenasia" is usually permitted only to those who have during 12 years, undergone preparatory penance consisting chiefly in protracted periods of fasting. The "Acharanga Sutra" describes in detail the methods of starvation. "Speaking the truth free from passion, crossing the "Samsara," abiding in resoluteness, overcoming the pains and troubles and trusting in the religion, the postulant accomplishes the fearful religious death. This

(Continued on Next Page.)

BOMBAY INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

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RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

II*

The Department under the technical expert directorate as also of the predecessor lay Collector's administration did some work in imparting instruction for dyeing silk and artificial silk for which the Rayon Combines of Europe and America may feel thankful. But would not the very effort inspire a desire to work up cellulose pulps to produce paper of superior quality and synthetic textile fibres in India from indigenous raw products?

PAPER PULP FROM BAMBOOS.

It was expected of the Department to have thrown some light as to its activities in preparing paper pulp from bamboos Mr. W. Raitt had explored the Dangs and Kanara forest areas for sufficiency of bamboos and other soft woods for pulp factories. Has further progress been made? Have foreigners penetrated Kanara forests having obtained leases or monopolies for working bamboo cellulose for paper pulp? What were the terms granted to them? Were such terms notified to or advertised sufficiently to induce Indian firms to make a move in the direction are some of the questions that naturally occur for accurate information from the report but none is found in the pages thereof.

Is the report submitted by the Department in 1927 to work Nasik distillery plant for power alcohol and carbonic acid gas still under the consideration of the Government along with the series previously mentioned?

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for India in London required exhibits for Indian gallery at the Imperial Institute in London and samples of Godrej oil and soap and Tata's cocogem were sent but cigars, cigarettes and biscuits could not leave the shores as by the time they reached Tilbury Docks they would not be fit for the show. They had better be on this side of the ocean, for consumption by Indians! The pertinent question would be: Has the Department made the barest attempt to suggest improvement so as to fit them for another show and fit for export of commercial value to the nearest foreign market? Or is it none of their function? By the by the magnificent structure of the India House is growing apace and there would be a spectacle of gorgeously decorated Princes and big folks at the opening ceremony. The building has show windows on the ground floor for Indian exhibits for sale. The Commissioner will appeal again for fresh exhibits. Is the Department preparing to satisfy the demand—or should the High Commissioner go on hawking—as he recently did—Indian rice only or oil seeds and oil cakes for all sincere efforts to bring India's wares to the notice of British businessmen?

CO-ORDINATION OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Is there any first research of the nature in India which will be co-ordinated for commercial values? Two years ago the Prince of Wales encouraged co-ordina-

(Continued on Next Page.)

*The first article appeared on the 2nd instant.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Henderson's Hopes.

In his speech at the Brighton Labour Conference Mr. Henderson expatiated largely upon the achievements of the MacDonald Government and descanted with considerable enthusiasm upon the immediate good things likely to fall into the mounths of the British people, like luscious fruit, if only Labour policy in foreign affairs and domestic legislation could be carried out unhindered. In his peroration Mr. Henderson put mighty questions and hopes. He asked: "What nobler cause could any Government or any party stand for? We are out in the interests of the common people everywhere." Are they? Then what about the people of India whose genius and natural desire for self-government the MacDonald Government must not only sympathise with academically, but must help in making them a reality?

The Tussle.

A keen and interesting trial of strength is likely to be waged between President Hoover and the mighty industrial interest in the American Legislature if the plan adopted by the Senate of a flexible tariff restoring to Congress the power now vested in the President to change duties after investigation by the Tariff Commission is carried by the House of Representatives when the Senate's proposals come before it. President Hoover is naturally anxious to retain this power of finally adjudicating the tariff in the hands of the Executive. It is to be seen how far the groups that support his policy in the House of Representatives will be able to maintain their ground.

Minimum Wage.

The question of fixing by legislation a minimum wage for a whole country may be a formidable one, though the difficulty is often due more to a lack of sympathy with the Labour point of view than to lack of expert knowledge. But it is hardly fair for the Bombay Corporation to plead that it is difficult for it to fix a minimum wage for workers in its own departments without a lead from the Whitley Commission. It was not to be expected that the Corporation, as at present constituted, would adop tDr. Choksy's resolution in favour of a minimum wage. But those who opposed it might have urged more intelligent arguments than they did. They should have at least known better than to confuse the simple issue by dragging in the wider question of a national minimum wage and what the Municipal Commissioner called its implications. For all practical purposes the higher officers have a fixed minimum salary, which is unconsciously high and tends to rise higher.

Mr. Tairsee's Fiction.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee is reported to have said that nobody having the knowledge of facts could deny that wages in India were "absolutely high." We would thank Mr. Tairsee to acquaint us with the relevent facts. For we share with the world the opinion that wages in India are miserably low, though we are aware of some capitalists who grudge Labour even the little that they pay and are in a rage that they cannot make the little less. The Bombay Municipal workmen like others will have to depend upon their own organisation for the redress of their wrongs than upon their slippery "representatives."

Arctic Regions.

A schoolboy asked to write about the Arctic regions, put, "An Eskimo is one of God's frozen people."

What the People Say

SABOO SIDDIQ INSTITUTION

—:o:—

To The Editor, of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—A letter has been published in the Press under the signature or a "Muslim Labourer" wherein the Hon. Secretaries of the Anjuman-e-Islahe-Awqaf have been called upon to place before the public a report of work done by them in connection with the Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddiq Institution, which is being hereby done.

The following facts are already known to the public.

1. That the Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddiq Trust is intended for the benefit of poor members of the Muslim community of the city.

2. That the trustees have arranged to acquire a large plot of land in Matunga, at the extreme north of Bombay and have resolved to establish thereon a residential school for 50 boys and and teach them from 1st vernacular to the 5th English with manual training. The buildings to be erected are to be palatial, with cut stone work in moorish style of architecture.

3. That Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, one of the trustees, put up a dissenting note and submitted an alternative scheme for a day industrial school in a locality that may be central for the Muslim working class population of the City, which the other trustees threw out.

4. That the working class Muslims, the real beneficiaries of the trust, condemned the scheme propounded by the trustees and in one voice approved of and have been clamouring for the adoption of Mr. Sheriff's alternative scheme.

5. That the Anjumane-Islahe-Awqaf was organised by a number of Muslim Anjumans at a meeting, and has the mandate of the real beneficiaries of the trust, to take all steps necessary for preventing the coming into existence of the scheme as decided by the trustees in majority, which they consider a waste of their money; and for having put into execution the scheme submitted by Mr. Sheriff, which they consider most beneficial to them.

This Anjuman fully realised the justification of the claim of the beneficiaries and endeavoured its utmost to prevail upon the trustees and have the scheme altered, but without avail. A number of public meetings were called, and the unanimous opinion of the Muslim public was communicated to the trustees and the Hon. the Advocate-General. All the Muslim Anjumans, Associations, Unions and Societies of Bombay were requested to express their opinions, and 35 of them replied, expressed their sympathy with the Muslim public. The Anjuman, after much correspondence succeeded in being received by the Trustees, when they placed their point of view before the Board. The trustee's attention was drawn to the fact that when Matriculates and Graduates were knocking about from door to door, begging for employment, their turning out 5th standard boys from the working classes, would merely result in adding to the list of unemployed. These sons of labourers would even be weaned away from their parental professions and became a burden to their families and to the Community. The real necessity of an industrial institution was laid before them, but the trustees could not be moved. On the trustees, a non-Muslim, even while opposing Mr. Sheriff's scheme, opened an institution on identical lines for the members of his own community, which is now working at Grant Road.

Having failed to move the Trustees, the Anjuman called upon Mr. Sheriff to help them in taking legal action. He, however, approached the Hon. the Advocate-General who called a Conference in his office where the Anjuman and the Trustees were allowed to place their points of view before him At this Conference it was finally decided that the matter be referred to the friendly arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, who was to give his decision after free and full inquiries. It was agreed that if the decision given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza be favourable to the Anjuman, it would be the duty of the Anjuman to take the necessary steps for having the scheme altered accordingly by the High Court and the trustees not to oppose the same; if, on the other hand, the decision be in favour of the trustees, the Anjuman's duty was to take all steps to prevail upon the Muslim public to accept it. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza called a preliminary meeting in his office where one of the trustees present denied having agreed to abide by the decision of the friendly arbitration and when the notes of the meeting in the Advocate General's office as recorded by the Hon. Secretary to the trustees were produced, declared that in spite of all this, if the decision of the friendly arbitration be against them, the trustees would oppose all endeavour of the Anjuman to have the scheme altered. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza then said it was no use his taking any further trouble and advised the Anjuman to take any other steps they might consider necessary. Subsequently the trustees realised their blunder and decided to accept the arbitration as binding, but instead of permitting the Anjuman to approach His Lordship the Chief Justice of Bombay, they themselves did so, and in that placed the case in such a way that the Chief Justice refused to grant the sanction.

While all this was going on, seeing there were two vacancies on the Board of trustees, the Anjuman submitted the names of five prominent Muslims of Bombay and requested the trustees to appoint any two of them, saying at the same time that their appointment would give confidence to the beneficiaries in the Board of Trustees. The names submitted were (1) Mr. Osman Sobani, (2) Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., (3) Mr. Fazil Mooraj, C.E., (4- Hakim Md. Saeed Ajmeri, (5) Mr. Abdus Sattar Vali, Bar-at-Law. The Board rejected all five of them and selected Mr. R. P. Masani, who appears to have declined the honour. Subsequently on the demise of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the 2nd. one of the Ttrustees, Mr. Sheriff, at the request of the Anjuman suggested the names of those recommended by the beneficiaries, but they were again rejected and Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan was appointed. It may be said of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan that having read all the papers printed by the Anjuman in this matter, at the last meeting he said that the matter did deserve consideration and asked the Chairman if he could reopen the question of the site and the scheme, but this suggestion on being ruled out of order by the Chairman Mr. A. M. Kajiji, he dropped the matter.

It has to be admitted that Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, one of the Trustees, has all along done his duty to the beneficiaries and pushed their claims in spite of rebuffs. The Anjuman has now with great reluctance to say that the trustees of a public charity of a community that is admittedly backward, who ignore all opinion of experts, Societies, Anjumans and Associations and obstinately refuse consideration to the reasonable and just demands by the beneficiaries, do not prove themselves fit to be entrusted with the management of such a responsible trust, a God-send for the community.—Yours etc.,

HON. SECRETARY,
Anjuman-e-Islahe Awqaf.
157, Chakla Street,
Bombay, September 28.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been observed during the last two weeks that tap-water supply of the Bombay town, was contaminated with cyclops, insect-larvae, and aquatic mites. The first named, cyclops are by far the commonest: about a dozen in every half a pint of water repeatedly examined at Dadar, Parel, and Fort. They are the notorious intermediaries of guinea-worm disease. Funnily the cyclops die in the human system, but the larvae of guinea-worm, enjoy the new habitat. They bore through the tissues and organs, and ultimately settle in the legs generally, in the form of long threadworms causing sores near the ankle. The moment of the worm as it lies under the skin can be seen and felt.

The disease occurs in Bombay as it does also in some other parts of India.

This note is intended to advert the attention of the health authorities, and to urge on them the necessity of not leaving the masses to suffer in ignorance. Boiling the water before drinking, or even filtering it through double Muslin layers are said to be efficacious measures to ward off infection with guinea-worm through cyclops.—Yours, etc.,

"AN OBSERVER."

Dated 16-9-1929.

"THE EXCISE RIDDLE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" of September 28th under the caption "The Exice Riddle" is a further manifestation of the fallacious and unfounded agitation against the excise policy of Government and also incidently against the grant of an "off" license to Messrs. Shah & Co. of Sitaram Buildings. Being acquainted with certain facts in this connection, I feel it my duty to place before the public the plain and unvarnished facts of the whole matter. Such a narrative will suffice by itself to reduce to smithereens the allegations in question for, neither diatribes against the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Excise Commissioner, nor the high falluting, which your correspondent has chosen for his weapons under the fatuous delusion that he will thereby befog the public, can succeed in disguising the truth, which will be out despite every subterfuge and artifice used to cloud it.

In a nutshell, the whole case against the grant of a foreign liquor "off" license to Messrs. Shah & Co. rests on the following facts, viz., (1) that their premises are situated opposite Pedru Shah's Durgah; (2) that there is an Arabic Madrasah above the premises; (3) that facilities for the sale of liquor have been increased; (4) that the opposition of the local Mahomedan residents has been ignored. But the chief argument of your correspondent coming out boldly to the front is that application for a similar license having been refused in the previous years, the Excise Department have sinned in reconsidering the decision previously arrived at and granting the present license.

As to (1) it suffices to say that the Pedru Shah's Durgah is situated on Palton Road and that the premises of Messrs. Shah & Co. are on Hornby Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office, completely and effectually out of site of the Durgah, between which and their premises, the huge Sitaram Buildings rear themselves up as an effective screen. But 'opposite' the Durgah, on the Palton Road itself there exists a liquor license. Is it not significant that this liquor license is not objected to? Further, only 40 yards away from the shop of Messrs. Shah & Co. is situated the liquor shop owned by the National Stores and there are two other liquor license in close proximity in the same Sitaram Buildings, one owned by Mr. B. K. Irani and the other by Mr. D. D. Baria. None of these is objectionable and only the present license is singled out for an attack on the Excise Policy, and why? Comment is unnecessary.

In regard to (2), the objection is, to say the least, most puerile and meaningless. The Madrasah is on the 2nd floor of the building and it is really monstrous to suggest that the sale of sealed bottles, like oilman stores or any other commodity can be in any way objectionable to the Madrasah boys. For that matter, there are numerous schools in Bombay, cheek by jowl, not merely with foreign liquor "off" shops, but actually with country liquor shops; and yet there is no outcry.

No. 3 is equally childish. When there were already four other liquor licenses in the Sitaram Buildings, a fifth license, viz., that granted to Messrs. Shah & Co. has not the effect of increasing the sales of liquor, but simply of diminishing 'pro tanto' the sales of the existing licenses. And that is really the cause of this agitation against the grant of a new license to Messrs. Shah & Co.

No. 4 hardly needs rebuttal after what has been stated in reference to No. 1. There is the further fact that a close relative of one of the proprietors of the National Stores obtained sanction to locate his foreign liquor "on" shop next to the Carnac Road Mussaferkhana and not very far from the Pedru Shah's Durgah and when objections were invited by the Excise Department none were raised—not even by the Kasai Moholla Mahomedans who objected to the license to Messrs. Shah and Co., though this was only on "off" license and 400 yards away, whilst the other would be quite close to them, besides being a license authorising the consumption of liquor on the premises. In view of these facts is there any justification for this agitation against the Excise Policy?

All the grounds raised against the grant of license were fully considered by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Brander before the grant of the license, and the argument raised by your correspondent, that because the license was on former occasions refused by the Excise Authorities that it should not now be granted, certainly cannot bear reasoning.

As your correspondent has dragged in the name of the Hon. Mr. Raiffuddin Ahmed, I feel it necessary to state that Mr. Ahmed himself granted a license similar to the one in question to Messrs. Herbert Son and Co. Ltd.

These facts give a sufficient and complete answer to the fallacious arguments of your correspondent, who would have certainly done better to have gone into details before rushing into the Press.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

EMERGENCY CHAINS ON B. B. & C. I. R.

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To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—It is not known whether emergency chains on B.B. & C.I. Railway carriages are in order as it happened on Tuesday last that No. 515 Down Borivli arrived at Bandra and started immediately allowing some passengers to get down while in motion. Seeing this, myself and others pulled the chain for nearly 3 minutes to avoid any mishap (fortunately none) but had no effect and many passengers were overcarried. It's simply a matter of overcarriage, but had there been any big accident like fire or falling of passengers from the train, it would have passed peacefully allowing the passengers to meet their sorrowful fates despite the Railway's means to avoid them. Would the Railway Authorities go into this matter and find who is at fault, the driver or the chain?—Yours. etc.,

D. B. G.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

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(Continued from Previous Page.)

tion by bring to the public knowledge that as many as 36 such research institutes were progressing and exchanging each advance in research for the nation's benefit. Will the Government aided by the views of the Department take a clue from the royal interest bestowed on scientific and technical research in the United Kingdom and will the Indian Industries Department actively move for establishing scientific and technological research and teaching institutions and co-ordination among them?

It may not be beyond the knowledge of the Department that the mighty Government of India aids only three scientific and research institutions in all India with the petty sum of rupees two lacs, seventy-three thousand as under:—

	Rs.
(1) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1,50,000
(2) Indian Institution for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	20,000
(3) Bose Research Institute, Calcutta	1,03,000
Total	2,73,000

But the Government of India do not exercise any direct control over them nor have they issued any directions to them. What of co-ordination or co-operation between them!

The Director of Industries must be aware that the Presidency has to look to the Department for information about scientific research activities in the Presidency since for such information the Government of India directs the inquisitive to the Presidency authorities. But not a line in the Report imparts any such information of progress made or success achieved or useful research of commercial value brought to practical useful stage. Item No. 77 in the Report inspires some hope in the reader that there is some hopeful news in the posession of the Department that the Department despatched a summary of such progress during 1927-28 to the Government of India for inclusion in the annual report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, London. The summary will travel 6,000 miles and may return in 1930-31 to India with a second life in a London publication. Would it not have formed, in the fitness of things, a desirable and informative and first hand apendix to the publication of the Presidency Industries Report? No matter the addition might have doubled its price and made the volume of 14 pages instead of one penny, two penny worth.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

It is sadly disappointing to find no reference made to the implementation of the recommendations made by the Industries Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay whose report was submitted in July 1927. Emphasis was laid therein on the necessity of an industrial survey. Has any move been made in the direction or with regard to any of the recommendations of the Committee of leading industrialists in the Presidency? The said Report, perhaps, shares the fate with others of the kind on the moth beds of Governmental record shelves. The conclusion, however, promises far better and useful activities and extension of the work of the Department during the next year. Let us wait and see—Indians have been fed on such hopes since the eternity of British regime in the sphere of industrialisation of the bounties of nature in India. In the uplift of 320 millions 365 days, more may not matter much, if at all the hope offered is a realisable in efficient encouragemendt and substantial State aid to the industries of the premier industrial Presidency in all India.

(Concluded).

INDIA AND RELIGIOUS SUICIDE

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(Continued from Previous Page.)

course has been adopted by many who arae free from delusion. It is good, wholesome, proper, grtifying meritoriouss. It is laid down that the monk should not long for life nor wish even for death. He should yearn for neither life nor its opposite "Without food he should lie down, bear the pains which attack him.. When crawling animals or such as live on high or below, feed on his flesh and blood, he should neither kill them nor rub the wound; though these animals destroy the body, he should not stir from his position." Another prescription calls upon the devotee "to lie on bare ground without any comfort and food and when weak strive after clamness. He should remain quiet as if lifeless." A law more severe and in proportion held more exalted, directs that he should thoroughly mortify his flesh, that as long as he lives the dangers and troubles should be regarded as instrumental in the dissolution of his body. The monk should not nourish desire and greed looking only for eternal praise. He should not trust in the powers of the gods"

FINAL LIBERATION.

"Anasan" or complete abstainence from any kind of nourishment for a stated period or till death is a recognised Jain method of final liberation. A candidate for Nirvana may abstain for a day or two or a month during which period it is optional for him to drink boiled water during day time. Hopeless invalids often take a vow of starvation. It is called Sallekhana. A Sadhu determines to stand or sit upright motionless in a particular posture in a lonely place in the jungle, vows not to stir voluntarily till through exhaustion he sinks to the ground and expires. This mode of religious suicide is technically called the "Padapogamano" or the assumption of the state of a tree, through von Kamptz on the authority of Leuman has recently rejected the etymology as mistaken.

FOUR-FOLD REFUGE.

When a Jain contracts a mortal disease or is otherwise in danger of certain death, he may have recourse to self-starvation. The practice prevails among the Jains, even at the present day. The late renowned Acharya Indravijaya Suri gave me recent instances of the members of his flock having denied themselves food to death. When a monk is unable to follow the rules of his order, he should starve and die rather than break the regulation. At the end of long penance a monk abstains from all food and devotes himself to intensive self-mortification by the last emaceration patiently awaiting his death. This applies to laymen. In the case of a monk the self-mortification as Jacobi shows is spread over twelve years instead of twelve months. When a monk is disciplined to such perfection that he might enter upon his final mortification he applies to his Guru who puts him through various ordeals before issuing the permission. For a period of twelve years the monk exercises himself with every mode to overcome worldly consciousness and annihilate "Karma" yet, at the same time he takes care not to be surprised by premature death and easy relief. At the termination of the period he completely abstains from all nourishment till his soul parts from his body. The rules of the religious suicide are mainly laid down in the three special canonical works, the best known of these being the "Chausarna" which means the four-fold refuge with the Arhats, the Siddhas, Sadhus and Dharma.

Can we know direct the authoritative doctrine of Mahavira on the subject of extinguishing life by slow torture? According to the canonical works, that sage did not approve of self-murder by dashing oneself down a hill or from a tree or death by water fire or poison. He also considered reprehensible suicide in any shape with a desire for happy existence in the next world. Mahavira does not recommend it. Under certain circumstances he permits cessation of mundane existence by hanging or by a serene surrender to birds of prey but he allows as well as commends by starvation the gradual disintegration of the material body.

The Bengali patriot has, for the first time, in the history of India, employed self-immolation to patriotic ends.

GREATER INDIA NORTH OF KABUL

Lingering Traces of Indian Culture

A NORWEGIAN PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED

Some extremely interesting observations regarding the traces of ancient Indian culture to be found even up to this day in some parts of Afghanistan north of Kabul, were made by Prof. Morgen Stierne, a research scholar sent out to India by the Norwegian Institute of Comparative Research in Human Culture.

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative he said that the object of his visit to India was to investigate the languages and the tribes inhabiting all along the frontier between India and Iran, including Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The Government of India had also deputed through the Zoological Survey of India Dr. Guha of Calcuta, an anthropoligist, to collaborate in his work. Dr. Guha studied the physical types of the races and their social customs while the professor himself investigated their languages and their religion.

This was not his first visit to India. The last time he came, he spent eight months in Kabul and was engaged in the same kind of work.

TRACES OF ARYAN CULTURE.

He visited this time, Chitral, an Indian State along the frontier and also Indukush. All along that part of the world there were a great number of tribes who preserved traces of Aryan culture. They spoke a variety of languages all bearing resemblance to branches of Hindu or Iranian Aryan languages. The study of these tribes was of great interest to students of comparative philology.

These people preserved extremely ancient Aryan customs and Sanskritic forms even to this day owing to their being completely isolated from the outer world by mountains, dangerous valleys and extremely difficult passes.

INDIAN TRIBES.

One found purely Indian tribes far into Afghanistan north of Kabul. For instance, the tribe called "Pashai" spoke a purely Indian Sanskritic language. The influence of Hindu and Buddhistic art could be found in the monuments of this land. The "Pashai's" were an interesting race and they had very interesting popular literature of ballads, which differed from that of neighbouring tribes where Hindu culture had not penetrated. The songs of the "Pashai" tribes had very great power and artistic vein and were generally of a higher level than those of the neighbouring places.

INFLUENCE ON AFGHANISTAN.

Referring to the influence of Aryan culture in Afghanistan, Prof. Stierne declared that the tribes called "Kafirs" and living in the region of Kafiristan north of Jalalabad still adhere to customs revealing Aryan influence. Up to the nineties they had preserved these customs but since then these people were being forcibly converted into Islam.

Many of them had now taken refuge in Chitral, on the frontier, where they were allowed to retain their old religion. Even there, they were being rapidly converted into Islam and in a few years the interesting study into their origin now afforded would be closed. The "Kafir" tribes preserved the Vedic religion and worshipped God Indra. These people attributed thundering and lightning to Indra's playing "polo".

The influence of Hinduism, Buddhism and to some extent also Iranian religion was marked among these tribes. Their dances and hymns were highly colourful.

The professor here related an amusing story. In one village at Chitral where half the population had been converted into Islam, he expressed his desire to a tribe to arrange a dance. The headman of the tribe told the Professor that the "mochi" who used to be their musician had been converted into Islam last year—and without him the dance would be impossible. They requested the Professor to approach the "Mullah" of the village to spare them the musician for the dance. "I had then to close the eyes of Mullah by paying him a rupee and then the dance went merrily on in the company of music."

A WRONG THEORY.

The belief and theory put forward by some authors that these tribes were of Greek origin was characterised by Prof. Stierne as a wrong one. There was no foundation for such a theory. It was true that a great number of tribes had blue eyes and fair hair corresponding to the northern European type. Ancient Aryans, he said, were handsome and besides various other features in the social customs as well as forms of worship nearly established the fact that these tribes were of Aryan origin.

Prof. Stierne has taken interesting gramophone plates of the songs and ballads of these tribes which he is carrying with him to Norway. He leaves for the University of Oslo, Norway by the mial steamer to-day (Saturday).

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

—:o:—

PRIOR TO RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Rugby. — A document embodying the procedure to be followed on the the sumption of full diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia regarding which agreement was reached in Tuesday's conversation between Mr. Henderson and M. Dovgalevsky was signed to-day by the Foreign Secretary and the Soviet Envoy. The document will be submitted to both Governments and will require the approval of the Parliament before becoming operative.—B.O.W.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

PLEA FOR MORE ELECTED MEMBERS.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

An influential deputation including four Municipal Commissioners and representatives of European and Anglo-Indian interests, waited-to-day on Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, and urged on him a radical change in the constitution of the Simla Municipality by providing for a larger elected element. The Minister said in reply that the Government had a large stage in the town and promised to consider the representation sympathetically.—A.P.

AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's sixtieth birthday was publicly celebrated here last evening at the Tilak Vyayamshala under the Presidentship of Sjt .Narain Prasad Arora.

Several of Gandhiji's admirers enumerated their interesting reminiscences. Mahatmaji's illustrious career and the facts pertaining to his noble life which hold him out prominently above all the notable figures of the world today. Reference was also made to his outstanding personality which compells admiration from even his bitterest opponents. His ideals of political, social and economic and religious reforms was specially referred to as unique.—Free Press.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

GOA LOTTERY CASE

Nazareth Pleads Giltuy

STORY OF "TICKETS MADE TO ORDER"

William Cooper, Hari Hiroo and Vincent Xavier Nazareth, the three accused in the case known as the Goa Lottery Case submitted their statements before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

The Magistrate had framed charges against the accused under Sections 468, 420 and 120B, I.P.C. namely cheating and forgery on Friday last. The first and second accused pleaded "not guilty", while the third accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

NAZRETH'S VISIT TO COOPER'S FLAT.

William Cooper, in his statement, said that he came to know Nazareth in May last. Nazareth called at his flat at 8-30 p.m. one day and introduced himself in a business capacity, telling him that he was the agent of the Santa Casa and Hospicio in Goa and that he had been sent to Bombay to select a suitable place for establishing a litho press for printing Goa lottery tickets. He emphasised that the scheme meant a good income. He professed to have a good acquaintance with his relations and hinted at the possibility of good remuneration. He told Nazareth to call at his office at 6 p.m. any day when they could discuss matters.

Continuing, Cooper said that Nazareth called at his office on June 5, and told him that matters had reached a head in Goa owing to the death of the Governor of Goa and that the private press, which did the printing of lottery tickets, had an agitation started against them and that they were anxious to close a deal with any press in Bombay for printing tickets. Nazareth suggested that Cooper should be given a trial and asked for 20 or 25 impressions of tickets to be printed and given to him to take to Goa and put before his principals. He told Nazareth, he had no time to draw and print a ticket, but that if Nazareth procured the tracings he could transfer and prove.

Nazareth called at his press on June 6 at 4-30 p.m. and told Cooper that he was leaving for Goa by the Poona Mail the next morning and wanted the printing work to be done the same evening. He said he had got the tracing done by a draughtsman. It was arranged that Nazareth should call again at 8 that night.

NAZARETH GOES TO THE PRESS.

Accordingly Nazareth came to the press. Hari, the second accused, had gone to the press to ask him for a job for a relation of his. Nazareth asked Cooper if he could not turn more copies as he had received a wire for 1,000 copies to show the speed of machines and the number of copies possible per hour. Nazareth also inquired whether Hari was a litho man and whether he could help in the test that night. On Cooper asking Hari, he agreed.

Continuing Cooper stated he was shown a print and he approved of it and left the press leaving the work to be done under the instructions of Nazareth and returned at 2-45 a.m. with a severe headache. Nazareth was at that time working at the perforating machine. He then slept at his table and woke after a short time. Nazareth said that everything was all right and the tickets were bundled and taken to his office. Nazareth took a portion of his tickets immediately and the remainder at about 6 a.m Cooper said he was unaware that numbers were printed on them. He was entirely innocent of the charge. Nazareth bad dishonestly involved him in this prosecution.

The second accused also put in a written statement and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

NAZARETH'S STATEMENT.

Nazareth, the third accused, who pleaded guilty, in his statement said in May last according to one Julio Coutinho's suggestion he went to the first accused with some old Santa Casa tickets given to by Coutinho and asked him if he (Cooper) could forge them. Cooper agreed on condition of payment of half the proceeds. Cooper then asked him to send Coutinho to Goa to bring a copy of the winning numbers, On June 6 he got the numbers and the same day Cooper commenced tracing and arranged for printing the tickets. The printing was completed at 6 a.m. on June 7 with the exception of the big prize numbers. It was arranged to continue the work on the night of June 7.

Cooper handed the ticket bundles to him, telling him to come for the remaining numbers at 11 p.m. on June 7. He handed the bundles to Coutinho and also informed Fateh Mahomed Maniar that the tickets were ready and that the official list would come that evening. Fateh Mahomed arranged his gang at Arab Lane and asked him to bring the tickets at 7 p.m. Fateh Mahomed took seven bundles from him.

Nazareth, said he had given one bundle to Ebrahim Painter. He himself had cashed some tickets. He knew Coutinho through Rego Furtado, an old agent of the Santa Casa.

CONFESSION TO POLICE. ..

On hearing the arrest of Hart and De Cunha, Fateh Mahomed burnt the remaining tickets. On June 7 he went to Cooper's Press and found Hari, the second accused had completed the big prize numbers. The first accused did the tracing and the second the transfer work. He himself was present there all the time. He repented for his action and went to the police and told them everything. He prayed for mercy.

Further hearing of the case was postponed till October 11 when defence witnesses will be examined.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEDAL

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY'S AWARD

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct 3.

The Nagpur University has created an endowment fund called "The University League of Nations Essay Gold Medal Fund." The net income accruing from the fund every year will be applied to the award of a gold medal for the best essay in English on a subject connected with the League of Nations.

The subject of the essay shall be selected every year by the Academic Council of the University. All students on the rolls of any college admitted to the privileges of the Nagpur University are eligible to compete.

A committee of three persons will examine the essays received and the medal will be awarded to the competitor whose essay is adjudged to be the best. In the event of all the essays failing in any year to attain the standard deemed necessary by the Committee, the medal shall not be awarded in that year.

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BOMBAY BANKING ENQUIRY

Need For Co-operative And Joint Stock Banks

CENTRAL BANK'S MEMORANDUM

The following is a continuation of the full text of the memorandum submitted by the Central Bank of India in response to the questionaire of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:

These play an important part in the districts. It is true that they have not yet been able to fulfil their chief aim of relieving agriculturists from the hands of the Sowkars and Marwaris. It must be admitted, at the same time, that they are doing work of great utility in the Province and have fully justified their existence. With greater resources at their disposal and with the spread of education amongst the agriculturists and other classes, Co-operative Societies are bound to show better results. and Co-operative Banks will play an important part in financing raw products especially in those parts of the Province, which the Imperial Bank or the Joint Stock Banks cannos reed through their branches.

The best and the most convenient form of investment for agriculturists and other classes in several districts in the present circumstances is to deposit their savings with Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Banks. These Co-operative Societies Banks should be encouraged by the Imperial Band and Joint Stock Banks by lending them their spare funds with or without the security of the Provincial Co-operative Credit Banks. and much could thereby be achieved to improve and satisfy the agricultural demands of various districts.

It is not desirable to encourage people in the districts to invest their savings in Government Securities or Cash Certificates, as deposits with Co-operative Societies and Banks serve the double purpose of gaining interest on savings and making funds available for financing and marketing of agricultural products and local cottage industries.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Joint Stock Banks registered in India may be divided into two groups:—

(i) Banks working under Indian Management; and

(ii) Banks working under European Management.

The principal banks working in our Province under group (i) are the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and the Punjab National Bank of India, Ltd., (Head Office, Lahore).

The principal banks working in our Province under group (ii) are the Bank of India, Ltd., the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., (Head Office, Calcutta), and the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., (Head Office, Baroda.)

The Capitals, Reserves and Deposits of the above banks, according to their latest balance-sheets, are as follows:—

	Capitanded Rs.	Reserve. Rs.	Deposits. Rs.
(i) Central Bank of India, Ltd.	4,11,26,000	14,43,69,000	
Punjab National Bank of India, Ltd.	64,50,000	7,28,43,000	
(ii) Bank of India, Ltd.,	2,82,00,000	11,07,23,000	
Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	84,50,000	11,19,20,000	
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	83,00,000	5,59,67,000	

The Imperial Bank of India is a close rival and keen competitor of Joint Stock Banks in local business. With Government support at its back, its reputation of being a 'Government' Bank, and with public deposits flowing in at cheaper rates, it competes with Joint Stock Banks in every part of the country. In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, its competition is not so keenly felt as at small business centres where the volume of business is limited.

The Central, the Allahabad, the Baroda and the Punjab National Banks are at present the principal institutions interested in branch banking in this Province, as can be seen from the following table showing their branches in different parts of the Country:—

Banks.	No. of Branches.
Punjab National Bank	41
Allahabad Bank	35
Central Bank	25
Bank of Baroda	15x
Bank of India	5

(x Branches in Bombay Presidency only, including Baroda State.)

The Imperial Bank because of all its privileges has considerably affected the branch banking business of Joint Stock Banks, with the result that several of the branches are a burden to their Head Offices owing to the keen competition which they have to enter into against the Imperial Bank. The Joint Stock Banks are no longer keen on seeking new fields for opening branches in India for fear of being wiped off the scene after all the spade work they do and after all the money they spend to build up their business by the Imperial Bank following them. It is, therefore, clear that unless a change is effected, and the present policy of Government favouring the Imperial Bank at the cost of Joint Stock Banks is discontinued, progress and development of Joint Stock Banking can scarcely be expected. Their very existence, on the contrary, seems to be in danger, and at least fresh branches of the Imperial Bank should not be allowed to be opened at places, which, in the opinion of Government, have been adequately supplied with banking facilities by one or more Joint Stock Banks.

Very often the volume of business offered at small towns is so limited that it can hardly support more than one institution and the opening of a branch of the Imperial Bank at such a place deals a death blow to the already existing Joint Stock Bank, which is sooner or later compelled to close its branch, with the result that in spite of the presence of the Imperial Bank the district suffers. It is true that by opening branches in various districts the Imperial Bank has reduced considerably the prevalent rate of exchange, and, as already stated, the Imperial Bank branches are the best media to draw and remit monies in different parts of the country. But this is an advantage gained, not by the agriculturists or sall traders of the town. but by the shippers and the purchasers of raw products coming from outside districts. It is true that some of the first class merchants may be getting some advantage, say, one per cent in interest, by the opening of the Imperial Bank branch, but taking all the factors as a whole into consideration, branches of Joint Stock Banks are of greater utility in the districts than those of the Imperial Bank.

The Imperial Bank's branches are not in a position to entertain every class of business, and they cannot, therefore, supply all the banking wants of the people. The Joint Stock Banks with their knowledge of local conditions and wide scope to do business are able to entertain different classes of business more freely than the Imperial Bank and are in a better position to supply the banking and financial needs of the people.

DEPOSITS.

In the matter of deposits, the Joint Stock Banks have to face the competition of (a) Foreign Exchange Banks, (b) The Imperial Bank, (c) Postal Cash Certificates, (d) Government Treasury Bills and (e) Joint Stock Companies.

(a) The public attitude towards Foreign Exchange Banks is such that, knowing hardly anything about their business or position, they are entrusted with crores of Indian money at comparatively cheaper rates than those offered by Joint Stock Banks.

(b) Though the Imperial Bank offers to Depositors rates even lower than those of Exchange Banks, by virtue of its being a semi-Government Institution, it attracts to itself a considerable portion of public deposits.

(c & d) Postal Cash Certificates and Government Treasury Bills are the most formidable rivals at present of Joint Stock Banks in the matter of securing public deposits. The rates offered on these two securities are generally more than those offered by Exchange Banks and the Imperial Bank, and are nearly the same, and some times higher than those offered by several Joint Stock Banks. It is for this reason that the issue of these Securities by Government directly affects the deposit rates and business of Joint Stock Banks. In our opinion Government should not offer higher rates on these securities than the deposit rates of the Exchange Banks.

(e) Several Joint Stock industrial concerns receive short and long-term deposits from the public, and generally offer better rates than those offered by Joint Stock Banks.

The above facts go to show that while Joint Stock Banks as borrowers are faced with keen competition, as lenders they have to be satisfied with second and third class business, owing to the Imperial and Exchange Banks securing the best class of business by virtue of their position and strength.

In a sense, the Imperial Bank of India is a Joint Stock Bank, but, owing to Government support, it enjoys practically all the privileges and credit of a Government Bank, and it is on this account that its rivalry with Joint Stock Banks becomes not only formidable but unfair. Without these facilities from Government, it would not be in the impregnable position that it is at present and its rivalry with Joint Stock Banks would be welcome in the interests of Indian Banking

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE'S INCONSISTENT POLICY

ORLEM RESIDENTS SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 4.

"If the exclusion of the adjoining villages was not in conformity with the notification, it should not have taken as many as 19 years to detect this mistake. The presumption, therefore, is that the practice of assessing only the Malad village was in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Government notification."

This is an extract from the judgement delivered lately, by Mr. S. T. Fernandes, City Magistrate, Bandra in an appeal filed by Mr. Alfred D'Souza against the Notified Area Committee.

This Committee was constituted in 1909 and under a Government Notification of 1908 the limits of their jurisdiction were set out. Then in 1922-23, the Committee attempted to assess the chawl of the late Peter Anthony Ferreira lying on the border of Malad village but within the limits of Valnai (Orlem). As Mr. Ferreira proved that the house did not fall within the limits, the assessment fell through.

Again in 1927-28 the Committee, on receipt of a freshly drawn plan, assessed the houses in the Orlem village, but objection and appeals being preferred, the Committee wrote to the parties "inter alia" that "After much consideration the Committee unanimously resolved, that the Orlem village should continue to remain excluded, and that an attempt to include it within the Committee's management would not only be "ultra vires" but undesirable."

Despite this admission, the Appellant and other residents of the village received in February last, notices to pay the house-tax as their buildings were considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Notified Area Committee.

The present csae was therefore, filed against the action of the Committee.

The Magistrate held that according to the notification, the Valnai village did not come within the limits of the Malad village and was consequently ontside the jurisdiction of the Committee. The assessment was therefore cancelled, and the tax ordered to be refunded.

Mr. Paul A. Pereira appeared on behalf of the appellant.

VOICE OF YOUTH WILL TELL.

SUBHAS BOSE ON LAHORE CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

"I consider myself an ordinary soldier and humble camp follower in the fight for National freedom. I do not like to bother about the programme for the next year, as it is not within the sphere of the rank and file. Let the leaders fax their heads about it. Obedience to the order of the Commander is the only programme for me," said Dr. Alam addressing a huge public meeting held this evening, in the Shardhanand Park.

Winding up the proceedings Sjt. Subhas Bose who presided on the occasion said, regarding the programme of work of the Lahore Congress, "I can't say exactly what shape the Lahore decisions would take, but it is certain that the voice of youth smothered during the Calcutta Congress is going to prevail there, despite the repressions and the cautions of our elders."—Free Press.

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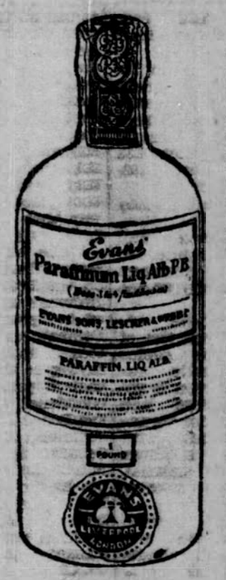

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Sastri's Eloquent Tribute to Mahatmaji

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The sixtieth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated throughout the City in the form of numerous spontaneous celebrations from early this morning. Prayers were offered in many temples and mosques for the long life of Mahatmaji.

The Hindustani Sava Dal held a procession in the morning and the National flag was hoisted at Marina and the Tilak Ghat by Mr. Muturanga Mudliar at the Hindu High School.

A MISSIONARY'S TRIBUTE.

In the morning a meeting was held in which tributes were paid to the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. A special feature of this meeting was that it was presided over by Rev. A. J. Leach, a Missionary. Not only were there individual celebrations, but the people as a whole also celebrated the day. To-day being a public holiday owing to Mahalaya Amavasai, all people including Officials and non-Officials observed the day as one of national rejoicing. The jubiliation which marked the day's celebrations started early in the morning and continued throughout the day and reached its climax in the evening when a huge public meeting was held at the Tilak Ghat under the presidency of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastry. The meeting was attended by well over 10,000 persons. Almost all the distinguished leaders among the different parties graced the meeting with their presence. Among those present were Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Messrs. T. R. Venkatram Sastry, R. N. Arokyaswamy Mudaliar, Yakub Khan Hassan, A Rangaswamy Iyengar, Satyamurthi, P. C. Venkatapathi Razu, G. A. Natesan, Dr. Muthulakshmi, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Dr. Subbarayon, Chief Minister, and Dr. Muthulakshmi and others.

ALL PARTIES HONOUR MAHATMA.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri said:—"Wherever high character, noble ideals of conduct, utmost piety and resignation to nature are appreciated, Mahtma Gandhis name will be known and sincerely revered. The people of all ways of thought recognise in the man whom we honour today as one of those rare souls who are born from time to time to redeem mankind from their sins and failures."

Striking a personal note he said; "To me, Mahatma Gandhi has been not only an incomparable friend—for he is of all friends, the most loyal and the most brave champion to me—but also an ally in extreme difficulties, and one whom I held before myself in my South African work as an unfailing guide in all matters, large and small. He further said: "I wish that you should all to-day bear in mind not merely his opinions, and doctrines which his personality enthuses, but also the great principles of human conduct which he signally exemplified in himself."

SASTRI'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Concluding he said, "Even in lands which Mahatma Gadhi has not visited and magnatised by his presence, even among people who have merely read his writings and heard of his signal achievements, wherever the name of India is pronounced, it is listened to with respect, above all else, because India includes such a soul as Mahatma Gandhi and can claim him as her own. It is not possible for one who has heard the name of Gandhiji to believe that a country which has produced him will be irredeemably lost and even asks himself in such a situation, how can I persuade me that such a country which has produced such a man is not worthy of anything of which other nations are worthy."

Dr. Subbarayon speaking paid a tribute to the work turned out by Gandhiji's disciple, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj in the cause of untouchability, particularly in the Wardha District. He said the reason why Gandhiji placed in the forefront the idea of Khaddar was his consideration for the poor agricultural and toiling masses and believed the removal of untouchability would bring them nearer to Swaraj.

Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Satyamurthi, Dr. Muthulakshi Reddi and several others also spoke.

The meeting ended with a huge bon-fire of foreign cloth collected by the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers who went in a procession throughout the principal streets in the morning.—Free Press.

GIVE UP COMMUNALISM AND EGOISM

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated here yesterday's a large number of people including ladies and students participating in the various functions. At a meeting held in the morning, at Vivekavardhini Theatre, Dr. Stanley Jones who presided paid a glowing tribute to the Mahatma's love of truth, purity of character and his self-sacrificing spirit. The doctor advised youths to follow the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and widen their intellectual horizon, to give up communalism and egoism.

PROMINENT CITIZENS HAWK KHADI.

During the day many prominent people took part in the khadi hawking which was a chief feature of the celebration.

At a meeting held in the evening under the presidency of Pandit Keshav Rao, a former Judge of the High Court speeches were delivered eulogising Mahatma Gandhi's life work, and the president was authorised by a resolution to send a congratulatory telegram to Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's sixtieth birthday was celebrated by the Congress Committee by holding khadi sales in the morning and a public meeting in the evening under the presidency of Mr. Tulpule, President of the Municipality. At the meeting tributes were paid to the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the country.—A. P.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION IN KHANDWA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

KHANDWA, Oct. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in Khandwa Town Hall in a fitting way on the 29th September. Khadi exhibition was opened and was thronged by the public till 30th night. On 29th evening a public meeting against "untouchability" was held under the presidentship of Mr. Bedekar, Pleader. Swami Nrisinghdeo of Ajmer, decribed it as a leper spot on the body of Hindu religion. An untouchable boy of Harda, Mr. Rameswara, also addressed the meeting in an appealing and forceful manner.

LADIES' MEETING.

On 30th Mr. Dastane of Jalgaon hoisted the National Flag. In the evening there was a well attended public meeting of the ladies, presided over by Shrimati Nagendra Bala Dutta. Shrimati Chandravala Devi and Mrs. Lee addressed the meeting describing the greatness and saintliness of Mahatmaji. They appealed to their sisters to use whadi and help the poor of their motherland.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

The main public meeting was held at night. Sjt. Dastane and Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor, "Karmaveer," spoke on the life and the mission of the great saint.

There was spinning competition on 30th morning Shrimati Sonabai Gangradey and Shrimati Kastura Bai winning the prizes.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

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AMANULLAH TO SETTLE DOWN IN TURKEY.

The "Chehra Numa" of Egypt publishes a report that Amanullah ex-King of Afghanistan will shortly settle down in Turkey. The report states that Amanullah requested Kemal Pasha and Asmat Pasha to give him permission to settle down in Turkish territory. The request was granted and a beautiful palace on the shores of "Marmora" has been allotted to the ex-King of Afghanistan and his family.

The paper also publishes the whereabouts of the other members of the royal family who accompanied Amanullah to Europe. According to this paper Mohammed Saddique Khan and Ghulam Nabi Khan are in Italy: Mahmood Khan Tarzi, (father-in-law of Amanullah) and Inayatullah Khan are in Persia and the other members of the royal family are accompanying Amanullah to Angora.

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"AMALGAMATED MILL-HANDS' UNION"

SINGLE UNION SCHEME FOR TEXTILE INDUSTR

With a view to devise means and ways to promote Labour peace and to prevent Mill-Strikes hereafter, a special meeting of the Tenants' Welfare Institute was convened on Saturday evening, in the Corporation Hall, when Mr. K. J. Dubash presided.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, the Organising Secretary of the "Tenants' Welfare Institute" spoke on his proposed scheme of the "Amalgamated Mill-hands' Selfhelp Union" for promoting the interest of all mill-workers in Bombay, instead of having several Unions, with too many outside leaders, who did not agree with one another, with the result, that the unlucky workmen suffered too much. To sum up, the "Amalgamated Mill-hands' Union" would consist of representative leaders and workmen, from the existing four different Unions, numbering in all twenty, in addition to the ten promoters from the "Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute," with Mr. Framji Billa, Retired Senior Asst. Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, as President. Mr. K. J. Dubash who is connected with "social service and housing movement," would be its first Chairman. Moreover, there would be office-bearers from the four different Unions, as Vice-Presidents, Joint Secretaries, Joint Treasurers and Vice-Chairmen, with ten elected workmen from the existing Unions, as the chief promoters of one powerful Trade Union, in Bombay, as the joint efforts of the collective body, with one elected representatives from each Mill Committee would certainly carry weight with the Mill-owners of Bombay. Before concluding his speech, Mr. Kulkarny stated in brief, that there would be a Branch Committee for each Mill, with representatives of Mill-workers from each Department. In addition to this, there would be a general Administrative Committee which will consist of all the promoters of the "Amalgamated Mill-hands' Union" with 30 (thirty) additional representatives, from different groups of Mill-Committees. But, to settle disputes and to supervise all the Mill-Committees and the working of the financial department of the Union, there would be a "Board of Control" consisting of 100 members who would be elected member from each of the Mill-Committees, numbering 78 and more. Hence, the representative voice of all the Mill-workers would certainly carry much weight with the Mill-owners, who, being quite disgusted with the frequent strikes, and heavy financial loss sustained by them from time to time, would be too pleased to support any reasonable proposals, to promote labour peace so far as those proposals were based on a constructive and progressive system, and not calculated to degenerate the Textile Industry of Bombay.

Amongst the other speakers who supported the proposals of Mr Narayan Rao Kulkarny for starting the "Amalgamated Mill-hands' Union", were Messrs. S. D. Acharya, Dhirajlal Vakil, Sadashiv Mayekar and E. Woodfall. After the presidential remarks, the proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close.

CASE AGAINST MR. BOSE AND CONGRESSMEN.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The trial of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and certain other Congressmen on charges of sedition and "Conspiracy" was delayed by an hour this morning owing to one of the accused, Mr. Dhirendra Chandra Mookerjee, being late. Mr. Mookerjee, it will be recalled, was in Bombay on the first day of the hearing for which reason the trial had to be adjourned. The trying Magistrate to-day called on Mr. Mookerjee to show cause why his personal recognaisance bond should not be cancelled. At the end of the day's proceedings the defence Counsel requested the Court to reconsider the order. The Court complied with the request, Mr. Mookerjee undertaking to attend the court punctually on subsequent dates.

Mr. Dhirendra Chandra Ghosh, Inspector, Bhowanipore Thana deposed to having searched the offices of the South Calcutta Youth Association and the South Calcutta District Congress Committee on August 14th and to having seized three membership books of the Bengal Youth Association. The defence objected to these books being admitted as exhibits.

The Court however allowed the evidence to go in subject to the defence objection. A similar objection regarding a book containing a list of volunteers was also over-ruled by the Magistrate. Further hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

THANKS GIVING FUND IN BHOPAL

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is a further list of contributions to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopals' Thanksgiving Fund for His Majesty the King Emperors' recovery from illness. The Committee acknowledges with many thanks the subscriptions that have already been paid and requests those who have not done so to add to the Fund by a generous response to H. H.'s appeal.—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 22,571; Mr. K. A. H. Abbasi, Rs. 300; Mr. Akhtar Ali Khan, Rs. 150; Khan Bahadur Syed Mohd. Hadi Sahib, Rs. 300; Mr. Mohd. Asghar Ansari, Rs. 50; Mr. D. S. Bhanop, Rs. 45; Mr. Zahiruddin, Rs. 45; Mr. Mahd. Hosain, Rs. 35; Shahzada Sultan Alam Sahib, Rs. 30; Diwan Amar Nath Sahib, Rs. 30; Mr. Hamidul Hasan Khan, Rs. 30; Dr. M. A. Varesi, Rs. 10; Mr. Aizazuddin Khan, Rs. 6; Khan Sahib Dr. Sorabji, Rs. 25; Dr. Syed Abdul Basit, Rs. 15; Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Rs. 15; Dr. Bahaul Haque, Rs. 5; Dr. Agar Singh, Rs. 7; Mr. Mohd. Hamid, Rs. 5; Dr. Rameshwar Dyal, Rs. 5; Mr. Syed Mohd. Sadiq, Rs. 5; Maulvi Hafiz Mohd. Yahya Sahib, Rs. 12; Hakim Maulvi Syed Ziaulhasan Sahib, Rs. 30; Hakim Mohd. Bashirulla Sahib, Rs. 25; Hakim Mohd. Mohsin Sahib, Rs. 15; Hakim Syed Sultan Mahmood Sahib, Rs. 15; Hakim Abdul Hamid Sahib, Rs. 10; Hakim Syed Zafar Hasan Sahib, Rs. 5; Hakim Syed Ikram Hasan Sahib, Rs. 5; Mahrunnisa Sahiba, Rs. 5; Misri Lal Sahib, Rs. 5; Hakim Olad Hasan Sahib, Rs. 5; Hakim Abdul Muktadir Sahib, Rs. 5; M. Fukhruddin Khan Bahadur, Rs. 5; Miss S. M. Pall, Rs. 25; Seith Balkishin Dass Sahib, Rs. 30; Mr. Sheo Dyal, Rs. 6-13-0; Maulvi Syed Mohd. Khan Sahib, Rs. 6; Mr. Ram Purtap, Rs. 10; Mr. Sibt-e-Safdar, Rs. 16. Total Rs. 23,919-13-0.

GIVING EFFECT TO LUCKNOW RESOLUTION

DR. GOPICHAND'S MISSION

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

In order that effect might be given to the Lucknow resolution on hungerstrike, Dr. Gopichand has sent a telegram to the Home Secretary of the Punjab Government asking permission to interview all the political prisoners who are on hungerstrike in different jails of the province, with the object of pursuading them to abandon the hunger strike. Mr. Abdur Badir, Sardars Sardulsingh, Mangalsingh, Lala Dunichand and Mr. Anand Kishore accompany Dr. Gopichand in the deputation if permission is granted. So far no reply has been received.—Free Press.

RAILWAYMEN'S PROTEST.

MEETING AT BHUSAWAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Oct. 2.

A meeting was held at Bhusawal in the Sunday Market on Tuesday the 1st instant under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Dastane, Pleader, when Railwaymen protested against the action of the Railway authorities in dismissing Mr. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Union. Messrs. Randive and Purandare addressed the meeting. Mr. Randive explained the labour movement of the country as it now stands and in particular appealed to the young intellectuals of the middle classes to leave their slumbers and come forward for the cause of the masses. He emphasised the need of educated leaders and therefore insisted that the future leaders should first study the subject in its scientific aspect. Mr. Purandare condemned the action of certain local persons who were trying to form a branch of a reformist Union at Bhusawal and exhorted the workers to take a united stand in their struggle for national emancipation.

Mr. Sathe, the President of the local branch then moved certain resolutions including that of the whole-hearted support to the demands adopted by the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Nagpur on the 29th September 1929, which were unanimously carried.

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B.B & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

MEN ADVISED TO STAND FIRM

Mr. R. V. Nadkarni, B.A., Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union write to us as follows:—

A largely attended meeting of the Loco Workers was held on Tuesday, the 2nd instant at Damodar Thakersi Hall, Parel. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. Mr. Mehta in his speech expressed his disappointment at the unsatisfactory reply given by the Agent. He said he was surprised to find that the men's demand as regards pay was turned down by the Agent. Inspite of the fact that his attention had been drawn to the conditions granted by the G. I. P. Railway under similar circumstances. The figures that had been quoted by the Agent were, he said, misleading; and not to the point. Finally he exhorted the men to be firm and prepare themselves for the drastic steps that the M. C. might hereafter decide upon. Mr. Mehta then vacated the Chair as he had another engagements, and Mr. Maniklal H. Kakil conducted the further proceedings. Mr. R. V. Nadkarni moved the following resolution.

"This meeting regrets the terms given by the Agent and advise the men to remain firm. It further empowers the M. C. to take the necessary steps in the matter."

Mr. S. Y. Sawedkar the Vice-President made a vigorous speech and pointed out item by item how the Agent's reply was unsatisfactory. He told the men not to give wide powers to the M. C. if they would not be prepared to carry the instructions given by it.

STRIKE—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union was then called upon to address the meeting. In his speech he pointed out how the interest of the Railway Workers or the Mill workers or any other workers were the same so long as they were all workers. He said there was but one method by which they could assert their right and that was Strike. In case they surrendered this time the Agent was sure to take other drastic steps against them at Dohad.

Mr. Kulkarni G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union also advised the men to declare a General Strike during the next 4 or 5 months. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kersondas Rana then moved the following resolution.

"This meeting expresses its sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Mithabhai Bhanabhai one of the members of the Managing Committee and offers its full sympathy to the family of the deceased."

Mr. M. H. Vakil in his concluding remarks said the climate of Panch Mahal was not good and for other reasons also the prospect of a transfer to Dohad was nil. They must therefore remain firm and carry out the orders of the M. C.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

—:o:—

The forty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company at "Lloyd Building", Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on 3rd October, 1929, Mr. Shantaram Wishwanath presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ended the 30th June, 1929, showed a net profit of Rs. 87,206-6-7 which together with the balance of Rs. 10,123-2-3 brought forward from the last account amounted to Rs. 97,329-8-10.

From this amount of Rs. 97,329-8-10, the Directors set aside to Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 30,885-8-3, Workmen's Compensation Fund Account Rs. 305-12-0, Leasehold Land Reserve Fund Account Rs. 2,000, and to Dividend Fund Account Rs. 5,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 59,138-4-7.

From this balance the Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 80 per share together with a bonus of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, amounting to Rs. 45,000 to be paid to the shareholders and a bonus of Rs. 3,500 to be paid to the staff of the Company and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 10,638-4-7 including the provision for the income-tax and super-tax for the year under Report and the gratuities to the old servants of the Company.

The Report was duly adopted. The dividend was declared. Messrs. Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Khimjee were re-elected as Directors. The gratuities to the old servants of the Company were sanctioned.

The Auditors were re-appointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KALA BHAWAN OF NAGARI PRACHARINI SABHA.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL.

The Bharat Kala Parishad of Benares has handed over its entire art collection of paintings, statues and other historical and literary exhibits to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Benares. This valuable collection is valued at more than a lakh of rupees and the whole of the second story of the Sabha Building erected at a cost of Rs. 25,000 has been given by the Sabha for this Museum. It is requested that the members of the Sabha and others interested in this work may help the Sabha by giving or procuring articles of artistic or historical interest for this Museum. Persons who wish to lay down any conditions for the articles they send may very gladly do so. Such conditions, if any, will be duly observed. It is hoped that gentlemen interested in art, archaeology and literature will help this work. Please write to Madho Prasad, General Secretary, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares City

BENGALEE JEWELLERS' FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Flood Relief Fund, has received the following further contributions towards the Assam Flood Relief Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 6,100; Bombay Gum Merchants' Associations Rs. 101; Mohan Lall Harakchand for a Sympathiser Rs. 15; Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Rs. 50; Mr. M. S. Barker in memory of his daughter (late "Sarozini") Rs. 5-8; Messrs. Dady and Framroze C. Golvala Rs. 15; Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla Rs. 15; Mr. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Ableess Rs. 15; Mr. Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistry Rs. 15; Mr. Rustomjee Jehangir Morris Rs. 11; Mr. Rattonjee Sorabjee Contractor Rs. 5; Mr. Dadabhoy H. Bode Rs. 3; Jumma Muszid, Dry Food Co Rs. 25; A Poor Parsi Rs. 55; Mr. Kantilal Bapalal Sarai Rs. 5; In memory of late Mr. Ranchoddas C. Desai Rs. 10. Total Rs. 6,445-8-0.

MUSIC IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

DEFINITE SCHEME TO BE ADOPTED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The question of introduction of music in the secondary schools of Bengal, which has been under the consideration of the Education Department for sometime past, has now taken definite shape. Last year a scheme was prepared and views of music experts were invited from all over India. The Director of Public Instruction convened a conference of music experts in Bengal and, among others, Principal Ratanjan Kar of Morris College of Music attended. Pandit Bhatkhande, a very well-known music specialist and an advocate of the Bombay High Court, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore also submitted opinions for the consideration of the conference. The conference appointed a sub-committee and his committee had concluded its deliberations and made final recommendations to the conference which met recently in Writers' Buildings. It is learnt that the Committee have made definite recommendations regarding the syllabus of music for secondary schools, which would include Swarjnan exercises, elements of musical theories, definite Bengali songs for different stages, and a systematic course. It is further understood that a rough outline of the syllabus of Hindustani songs has also been made. It has also been suggested that there should be a provincial Music Board to advise the Education Department regarding all matters connected with improvement of music education in Bengal.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras.—A Calicut correspondent says that a woman and her son, belonging to the carpenter caste, at Chowghat were struck by lightning there. Three persons were injured and have been removed by hospital—A.P.

Kumbakonam.—A public meeting of the Madhwa Brahmin community has adopted a resolution requesting the Viceroy to veto the Sarda Bill failing which it calls upon Madhwas to disobey the law and take the consequences on their heads.—A.P.

Secunderabad.—A meeting of Orthodox Sanathana Dharmists was held here under the auspices of the Vaidika Dharma Bodhini Samajam when a resolution was passed protesting against the Sarda Bill. Sri Sajanti Mangiah, founder of the spiritual Regeneration Movement, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy requesting him to withhold sanction to the Sarda Bill.—A.P.

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"My [illegible] had dusty cough [illegible] Mrs. C. F. Campbell, of Wilhelmstown, [illegible] "Rubbed [illegible] on the chest, [illegible] gave wonderful relief. It [illegible] cured the [illegible] and made both children [illegible] strong."

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"When I sprained my wrist," writes Mrs. F. Meehan, of Toowoomba, Queensland, "the pain and swelling were simply terrible. I used Zam-Buk and this great balm gave quick relief. The inflammation soon disappeared and my wrist was made strong and supple again."

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WAILINGS OF A HEADMASTER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was highly amused to read to-day the so-called rejoinder from the authorities of the Ram Mohan English School to the "Chronicle" report about the Jatin Das Celebrations. It is extremely interesting to find the Superintendent and the Headmaster of the school rushing to the hospitable columns of your esteemed paper to save their face from an awkward situation created by their overweening sense of authority over school-boys. Anyhow I would not have cared to pen these few lines but for the temerity of Mr. S. V. Phadnis publicly to announce that he "took me to task for indulging in fictitious allegations against the School authorities", blissfuly forgetting that I was far beyond the pale of his pedagogic authority and by temper unable to brook such treatment even from the Principal of my own College, much less from him. Mr. Phadnis "drest in brief authority" (as I said in my speech that day at the meeting of the students of his school) must be accustomed to bullying the school-children in this fashion, but I would assure him of a very comfortable experience if he ever dares to do so in his dealings with other students. All that I would like to state is that Mr. Phadnis feeling that he would have to face the odium for being a party to imposing restrictions on the students of the R. M. E. School commemorating the memory of Jatin Das, came up to me after the meeting was over and stated that no restrictions at all had been imposed on the students and that my attacks on the School authorities were not justified. I retorted that if "the cap fitted him he could wear it" and walked off.

As to whether Mr. Phadnis was welcomed or jeered by the students for not actively participating in the main resolution of condolences, one has only to know students' mentality on such occasions. Mr. Phadnis skulked into the meeting probably to penalise any student that would attack the school authorities in his speech and then most conspicuously refrained from voting on the resolution—being the "only" person in the meeting to do so. Anyhow the equanimity and placidity of the nature of Mr. Phadnis has been rudely shocked by the "Chronicle" report that "the Headmaster was jeered". Of course, the Headmaster can derive some consolation from imagining that he was welcomed! No one has a right to quarrel with him. He is quite welcome to sweet illusions that convert jeerings into cordial welcomes.

In attempting to remove the "gross libel" on his pupils Mr. Phadnis has referred to "the Saturday afternoon propensities of the girl-students," in attending Jatin Das meeting. It is an unworthy remark and will be strongly resented by every decent person. The remark is worthy only of crude minds and no one will be surprised if the girl-students of the school in order to assert their dignity and self-respect against these insinuations of their Headmaster, were to take him severly to task!

Mr. Phadnis seems to talk arrant non-sense when he refers to "the undisciplined, unmethodical and rowdy methods of honouring the memory of Das". Probably we are going to be treated to something really ingenious when he would write "on a future occasion" to "The Chronicle" "to discuse the ways and means" about the regeneration of youths. We hope we shall be spared from that torture especially from a man who wants to create a record by declaring something new about "the ways and means" of honouring the memory of the great martyr. The Headmaster seems to follow in the footsteps of Miss Katherine Mayo "who earned famc. by being known to those who had not known her at all."—Yours, etc.,

JOACHIM ALVA.

October 2.

A GUARDIANS CHALLENGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The memory returns to me, while I am reading Mr. S. V. Phadnis' letter published in your journal, this morning of the depressing, ugly school-room. It is filled with High School boys and a man who is pretending to teach English grammar to the former, but who is unconsciously drawing out his pupils' genius for ragging a little schoolmaster. It was cruel to watch the scene: one was sorry for the poor schooi-master.

One has to-day discovered the psychological explanation of the whole phenomenon and, I think, the mental outlook revealed in Mr. Phadnis' journalistic epistle illustrates it in a very remarkable degree. There is a school-master rushing into the cock-pit of controversy over an incident which would appear to have been exaggerated out of all proportion, certainly in its general, intrinsic importance: and the most deplorable part of it is that he flourishes his cane with frantic gestures. Thus, instead of correcting what he calls "gross misstatement of facts" (as if his "facts" were an absolute record of a Kodak picture!) he plays the third-rate Samuel Smiles:—

"All I say is that the indisciplined, unmethodical and may I say rowdy methods are not surely the way of honouring Jatin Das. In some cases, the demonstrations by their light-hearted, effervescent and violent nature have discredited themselves and sensible people have begun to regard them as an insult to the great martyr."

He goes the length even of talking of "about a dozen students who were perhaps made scapegoats by Miss Khandwalla and her comrades" presumably allowing himself to be too much preoccupied with his war-point to remember that Miss Khandwalla happens to be his own colleague (as I understand) attached on the teaching staff.

Allow me, now, Sir, to question the essential propriety of the statement I am quoting above. I do not know that "rowdy methods" were employed by the school-boys who took part in the demonstrations. I do not see (though I have enough self-respect ever to count myself amongst "the sensible people" including, of course, the headmaster) how any sane person could characterise the school-boys' demonstration as "an insult (to the memory of) the great martyr."

Do we understand that Becky Sharp continues to bully us and that we take our wisdom about everything from school-masters of the type of this indigenous Arnold of Rugby? Will this great moulder of our youth's character explain intelligibly what he means by his girls' "Saturday afternoon outing propensity"?

The pedagogue of my school-days a s well as his cowardly pupils appears to me to be the product of a system of education which we suffer to exist. It is a system of mental breaking-in which reduces the victims to imbeciles. They are brought up to crawl in one form or another, in life; they grow up in fear and servility; they are bullied by Mr. Smiles. It is time we showed up the whole fraud.—Yours, etc.,

"A GUARDIAN."

Bombay, Oct. 2

VAGARIES OF P.W.D

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—On the 15th instant I was returning with my family from Mandhata-Unkar (a place of pilgrimage on the Nurmada 7 miles from Mortaka railway station on the Khandva-Ratlam line) and had to travel 7 miles to the railway station in a motor.

The motor man reported to me that a portion of 4 furlongs of the road was dug up and was under repairs by the P.W.D. and that distance was entirely closed for traffic without any diversion being provided and that all passengers had to leave their lorries at either end of this portion and walk on foot with their luggage to the other end to take lorries waiting on the other side.

This was a hardship and one of the members of our party having met with an accident it was impossible to walk this distance but I was told the man of the P.W.D. in charge at the place did not make any exception.

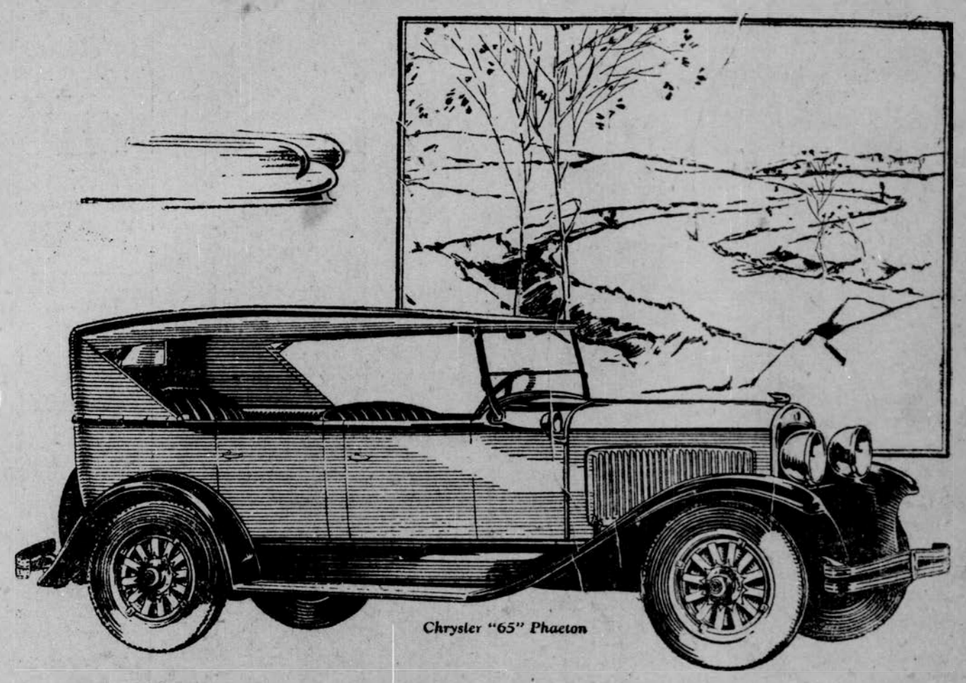
I had, therefore, to see the police officer in charge (who was the only person available there for the purpose) who was good enough to give a note for the P.W.D. man to allow our motor to cross and he ultimately did so but not till we had nearly missed our train as it took over 15 minutes to communicate with him.

This place is frequented by hundreds of pilgrims and to compel them to walk up this patch of 4 furlongs with their luggage in this way is a hardship which can easily be imagined.

This is not the first instance of its kind as even in the Thana District I have found portions of road dug up their full width for repairs though the public is allowed to cross these portions but over pointed and bare metal necessarily causing inconvenience and damage to the vehicles.

Will not the P.W.D. authorities realise the hardship and annoyance this practice involves apart from the question whether they are right in obstructing the public without providing an adequate diversion of the road where the roads are under repairs?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.



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ILLEGITIMATE SONS & INSURANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—In India, as in other countries, there are a large number of "illegal unions" between men and women who for all practical purposes lead a very decent life as husbands and wives. But the Law does not recognize such unions and in consequence the children born of such unions are termed as illegitimate children". The writer himself has the misfortune but without regret of being an "illegitimate" son.

I have no doubt that there are several such illegitimate sons and daughters in India. Whatever may be the disadvantages in other respects the most poignant disadvantage which in my opinion an illegitimate son has to encounter is when he proposes to insure his life with any insurance company. I refer to the clause in the proposal form which requires the proponent's father's name being stated. I am pretty certain that in very many cases especially when the religion of mother and father differed the proponent chose to trace his descent to some unknown and non-existing person as his father. I myself had the temptation to do likewise.

The point which I wish to raise is whether it cannot be and whether it is also not advisable to do away with this particular clause, or, in the alternative, whether it is not possible to substitute any other relative in place of father which would equally faciliate the establishment of the identity of the proponent. At a time when people are beginning to realise the advantages of life insurance, is it too much to hope that our insurance experts will give their serious thought to the point raised above.—Yours, etc.,

"S".

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MUSLIMS & SARDA BILL

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—Sarda Bill has been passed. All honour to those who voted for it. Let Ulema and Muslim upholders of Shariat and personal law who are thinking of protesting against the Bill, know that their waxing eloquence is worthless. If they are really sincere in their desire to render service to the cause of Islam, let them call a meeting of all Muslims in a convenient place and know for themselves how other more important matters which have imperilled Islam and, therefore, requiring greater and closer attention have been left unattended for obvious reasons.

It is against the very spirit of Islam to cry hoarse over such measures as the Sarda Bill which is as good a rule of Shariat and personal law as any.—Yours, etc.,

KARIM GOOLAM ALI,
SECRETARY,
Khoja Reformers' Society,
Karachi.

Karachi September 29.

SCOUT DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspicies of the Scout Troops belonging to the Lady Northcote H. Orphanage. Aryan Education Society's High School, Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Cutchi Desta O. Jain Boys School and Bhim Troop, the Scout Day was celebrated on th elst instant under the Presidentship of Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram, the Provincial Scout Secretary.

The President declared the Grand Camp fire opened and Scoutmaster S. P. Rane in a short speech welcomed the President who successfuly led the Bombay Scout Contingent at the World Jamboree held at Birkenhead.

After having gone through a very interesting programme given by different troops, the President addressed the gathering in which he stated some of his expriences at the Jamboree.

Scout Master R. N. Hate, B.A., S.T.C., proposed vote of thank to the Chair and Scout Master N. G. Patankar in supporting it thanked the Aryan Education Society's High School for lending the use of its compound.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Better Demand For Money

DECLINE IN SILER

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The money market ruled fairly steady and there was a distinctly better demand for funds. The rate for day to day loans varied between 2¾ and 3¼ per cent. The demand for jute finance has commenced, but its full pressure is not likely to be felt till after the "Pooja" holidays. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 15 lacs. Government have stopped the sale of six months' Treasury bills. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One months 3 per cent. Two months, 3½ per cent. Three months 4 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

The rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 6½ per cent. last Thursday has not thus far achieved its object and gold withdrawals continue on a fairly large scale. As much as £3,051,000 gold has been lost to the Bank since the rate was raised. The destination of the metal is presumably the Continent. since some of the important exchanges are still against sterling. The American-London cross rate is much above the point at which gold could be imported into the States at a profit.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th September shows an increase of Rs. 169.26 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 30,82,32,000 as compared with Rs. 23.46 crores at this time last year. Loans have fallen by Rs. 13.06 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills are up by Rs. 19.29 lacs and Rs. 9.87 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen further by Rs. 191.09 lacs to Rs. 20.04 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 3.53 lacs to Rs. 69.64 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.34, an increase of 1.15 per cent over last week. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market presented a dull appearance with a tendency towards lower rates. 3½ per cent. Paper saw a marked fall of about 12 annas to Rs. 68/2 on speculative selling occasioned by the expectation of a rise in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India's rate. Since this did not take place, there was a slight recovery, the closing rate being Rs. 68-7. 5 per cent Bonds due 1945-55 remained unchanged at Rs. 101-8, 1935 at Rs. 97-15 and 1933 at Rs. 100-10. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 showed a slight decline to Rs. 100-12, Rs 102 and Rs. 103 respectively. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 77-12-. while 1934-37 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 90-10. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan was unaltered at Rs. 88 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96-4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs 106-15.

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 1st October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 9,50,000 and Rs. 25,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-6 and above aggregating Rs. 9,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-0 and above aggregating Rs. 19,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The aggregate amount of six and three months' bills accepted was Rs. 28 lacs. The average rates of accepted tenders for 6 and 3 months bills were Rs. 5-2-3 and Rs. 3-12-0 per annum respectively.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months bills will be received on Tuesday the 8th October. and payment for the same to be made on Friday the 11th October 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

A steady tone prevailed in sterling exchange this week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-27/32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7/8d. The improvement noted in money rates together with a moderate amount of export bills showing in other markets is responsible for this condition. In the local market some bills have appeared, mainly for forward delivery. The enquiry for remittances continues light. The following are the forward rates:—October 1s. 5-13/16. 2//32d; November 1s. 5 7/8 29/32d; December 1s 5 15/16d; January 1s. 5 31/32d; February 1s. 5 31/32d. 15/16d. and March 1s. 5 15/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation showed a further improvement to 4.86-1/4 dollars. French francs depreciated to 123.92. the Belga to 34.88 and the Italian lira to 92.85 respectively.

A press communique of the 1st instant shows that the sterling purchased during the week ending 28th September amounted to R235.000 and the total remittances to the Home Treasury this year are £10,780,000.

GOLD.

Gold has been an idle market and prices are almost stationary, ready being quoted at Rs. 21-7-9 per tola. The offtake stands at about 10,000 tolas a day and stocks approximate one lac tolas. Sovereigns were quiet and the rates declined to Rs. 13-7-9 for ready and Rs. 13-7-3 for 16th October delivery. In London the quotation for gold declined to 8-s. 11d. but closed at 84s. 11½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready and 19th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 18th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £102,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 20,65,976 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £15,000. It is reported that £35,000 worth of sovereigns were shipped to Madras and £25,000 gold and £15,000 sovereigns to Bombay by s.s. "Karoa."

The Transvaal gold output for the month of August last amounted to 839,601 fine ounces as compared with 889,480 fine ounces for the previous month and 891,863 fine ounces for August 1928.

SILVER.

The silver market displayed an easy tendency and prices were further depressed. The market received offers from London to exchange silver bought there for 25th October settlement against Indian Mint refined silver to be delivered in Bombay at some advantage to the local dealers, and this created a bearish feeling though unjustified. The price of ready dropped 7 annas to Rs. 53 per 100 tolas. The Shanghai tael and the price of silver in London recorded corresponding falls. the former touching the low of 2s. 3-1/16d. The daily offtake stands at last week's level of 110 bars. while the stock has augmented to some 2900 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 23-5/16d. and 23-3/16d. for ready and 23-7/16d. and 23-1/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 53-7 and Rs. 53-0 for ready, Rs. 53-5 and Rs. 52-15 for 22nd October settlement and Rs. 53-5 and Rs. 52-14 for 21st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £235,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1582 bars and Rs. 12,587 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £25,000.

SHARES:

The Stock Exchange was characterised by erratic movements and a fair volume of business was put through. Shares in the cotton mill section fluctuated both ways, but prices were lower on the balance. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 777/8-775-780 777/8 Century Rs. 328/12 325 327/8 325-326; Central India Rs. 485-487 3-486; Crescent Rs. 95-91/4-92 8, Jazulbhoy Rs. 582/8-576/1-577/8-565-562; Indian Bleaching Rs. 135-130-125 Indore Malwa Rs. 375-376/4-375; New Great Rs. 175-176/4-177/8-175; Pearls Rs. 350-341/4-336; Simplex Rs. 46/14-51/4-48/12 and Swadeshi Rs 412/8-415-313/12.

In the miscellaneous section there were some wide fluctuations with prices generally maintained. The Hydro group came in for most of the attention and there was an advance of nearly Rs. 37 in Tata Hydros to Rs. 1277. Andhra Valleys gained about Rs. 15 to Rs 715 while Tata Power opened at 655 but declined at the close to Rs 647/8. Steel shares were quiet on profittaking. Tata Iron Ordys. receding from Rs. 72 to Rs. 70/12 and Defds from Rs. 283/2 to Rs. 274. Alcocks declined from Rs. 362/8 to Rs 341/12. Bombay Trams went up to Rs. 145 and closed at Rs. 143/2. Bombay Steam shares quietened from Rs. 230 to Rs. 225. while Scindias after improving from Rs. 11/8 to Rs. 13/6 closed at Rs. 12/6. Cement shares were steady Bundi Cements quoting Rs. 18/6 Indian Cements Rs. 293/12 Katni Ordys Rs. 216/4 with Defds unchanged at Rs. 750. Among railway Ahmd. Prantij went into ex dividend at Rs. 772/8. Other shares were unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares steadied to Rs 1230 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 340. Bank of India shares were unmoved at Rs. 99 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 18/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

We have to report a steadier market during the week with good demand for ready sugars and with strong reports from Europe. There was good enquiry for forward position and a good quantity of White Javas was done the October-December at Rs. 8-2-5 to Rs. 8-4-0 and January-March at Rs. 8-6-0 to Rs. 8-7-6 Free Bombay Harbour terms. A good business has been done for Bediunder the White Javas and Refined Sugar. The reports from Europe are ratner bullish and Lecent estimate crop to be about 5,50,000 Tons with weather very dry and rain needed the most parts American reports about Cuban crop to be about 47,50,000 Tons which is a bullish factor and it looks, that the present prices are very safe.

Java reported a steadier market with few sellers and market to improve gradually.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good demand for ready sugars and fair business doing.

New York terminals reported highest on the 27th ult. quoting 2.37, 2.36 and 2.39 for December, March and May and reported lowest on the 1st inst. quoting 2.33, 2.32 and 2.35 for same positions.

London terminals reported highest in the 28th ult. quoting 11s. 5 1-4d., 11s. 8 1-4d. and 12s. 3d. for October, December and March and reported lowest on the 31st ult. quoting 11. 1 1-2d. 11s. 6d. and 12s. for same position.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:

T. M. O. ready Rs. 13-5-6 eq. 12s. 4d. F. B. Harbour Stocks 110,000 Bags.

T. M. O. Sept. Rs. 8-2-0 eq. 12s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8-3-6 eq. 12s. 4 1-2d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. Jan.-March Rs. 8-7-6 eq. 12s. 8 1-2d. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Fujiyamamam with 32,000 Bags Java Sugars.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

During the week under report, a quantity of Coal ex s.s. "Jalarashmi" has changed hands. Otherwise the market is quiet and dull without further inquiry.

S.S. "Heijin Maru" for November-December shipment from Calcutta to Port Okha has been fixed at Rs. 6-8 per ton.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream:—

30-9-29 s.s. "Jalarashmi", Bhalgora Steam Coal, Samlababal and Kuardi, the Eastern Bunkerers Ltd. and Gandhi & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

10-10-29 s.s. "Koshrou" Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

14-10-29 s.s. "Chaucer" Lodna Steam Coal, Gaslitan and Samla Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

15-10-29 s.s. "Namanja" Desh.-Seeb.-Poniati, Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Northern Navigation Coal C. I. F. 24-9 Sh.

Natal Group Coal C. I. F. 24-6 Sh.

Burnside Natal Coal C. I. F. 24-3 Sh.

Deshargarh Steam Coal C. I. F. Rs. 16-4, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Deshargarh-Seebpore-Poniati C. I. F. Rs. 16, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17-12.

Ena-Bhagatadi Coal C. I. F. Rs. 15, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17.

Lodna Steam Coal C. I. F. Rs. 16, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Bhalgora Steam Coal C. I. F. Rs. 15-8.

Gaslitan Steam Coal C. I. F. Rs. 15-4.

Samla Steam Coal C. I. F. Rs. 14-4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Oct. close at 9s. 0 3-8d. — 1d.
Dec. close at 9s. 5 3-4d. — 5-8d.
Mar. close at 9s. 11 3-4d. — 1 1-8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

December per bushel dol. 1.33 — 2 3-8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.39 3-4 — 2.
May per busehl dol. 1.43 1-4 — 2 5-8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 23.20 — 40.
Feb. 20.25 — 15.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta:

Oct.Dec. per cwt. 12|4-1|2.
Jan.Mar. per cwt. 12|7-1|2.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct.Dec. per cwt. 12|5-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.Dec. per cwt. 12|6-1|4.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

B C Rate T T 1|5 25|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 13|16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 to Mid-Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct. Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 132 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 130

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 132 3/4

SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 152 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.86 1/8 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 4th
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Paris 123.90 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.85 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 2nd inst £4/4/11 1/2 3rd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/4 2nd inst. 23 1/8 3rd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 3/8 2nd inst. 23 1/4 3rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 50 1/4 2nd inst. 50 1/4 3rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 9/32 per cent. 2nd inst. 6 1/4 per cent. 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 7/16 per cent. 2nd inst. 6 3/8 per cent. 3rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/4 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos. 3 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China sold. India small buyer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/12

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1950-55 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/14.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/47 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates: 16th Oct. settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5/6 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/7/0.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3 Months Discounts 6 1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discouts 6 3/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 1|2 p.c.
Call Money 3½ Let cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3½ per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(THE EAST INDIA C. A. LTD.)

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Receipts for week ending	3rd Oct. 1929.	3rd Oct. 1928.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	745	1281
Oomras	5734	3634
Dholleras	654	2
Broach	679	626
Southerns	46	390
Persians	...	...
Egyptians	101	...
E. Africans	3704	994
Other sorts	...	...
Total	16306	6827

Exports for week ending	3rd Oct. Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	13277
China	...
Japan	12695
Coast Ports	112
Total	26084

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	4310
China, Japan and Coast Ports	13072
Total	17382

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd Oct.	1929.	1928.
	62645	24013

Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd Oct.	1929.	1928.
United Kingdom	4458	1410
Continent	62219	61050
China	2280	20690
Japan	64488	98075
Coast Ports	1000	1629
U. S. A.	1700	230
Total	139145	182995

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 3rd October 1929 10,559

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 3rd Oct. 1929 73,084

Same period last year 1,128

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd Oct. 1929 716,658

Same time last year 793,483

SEEDS.

Trader's Association.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/15 Highest 51/2 Lowest Rs. 50/14/6 Closing 51/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/4 Highest Rs. 56/7/6 Closing Rs. 56/5

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 541/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 135/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,000
Linseed	3,241
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	160
Gingellyseeds	284
Poppyseeds	162
Groundnuts	3,943
Castorseeds	2,440
Rice	1,327
Myrabollams	1,522
Cottonseeds	2,752
Gram	57
Joowar	225
Bajree	295
Coal	1,483 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot: Sellers 9-11|16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 3.

Chartered Bank of I A & C	£ 19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£129
National Bank	£ 48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 82-7/8
Conversion Loan	£ 73
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£ 99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 55
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 64-1/8
Consols	£ 52-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 90-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 3.

Demand Bills 485.25

LONDON METALS

London, Oct. 3.

Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	£ 72
Spelter Hard Indian brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£ 13-3/8
Tin English Ingots	£200

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 2nd gives the total note circulation at 166,639,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,321,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION DEVELOPS INTO STORM

POONA, Oct. 4.

Yesterday's depression in the Bay of Bengal has developed into a storm which is crossing the coast this morning south of Cocanada. It has caused heavy falls of rain along Orissa and north Madras coasts and also widespread rain in the Peninsula. Numerous thundersnowers again are reported from east Punjab and the west United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, North Madras coast; local in Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Victoria Point three; Tavoy two; Mergui one and a half; Rangoon three quarters; Balasore and Chandbali three; Chaibasa and Daltonganj one and a half; Shillong, Calcutta, Burdwan and Cuttack one; Saugor Island three quarters; Bareilly and Mukteswar one and a half; Pendra three quarters; Mainpuri, Dehra Dun and Mussooree a half; Dalhousie one; Simla three quarters; Ludhiana and Dharampore a half; Gopalpur five; Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam three; Bombay, Vellore and Musulipatam two; Karwar, Mercara one and a half; Gulbarga, Mahableshwar, Mysore, Mangalore, Cuddapah and Nellore one; Bijapur, Bangalore and Calicut three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease along and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills; increase in south Madras, Deccan and Konkan and extend in Upper Burma, Assam, south Bengal, Central parts of the country, and east United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Orissa and north Madras coast in next twenty-four hours and extend in south Madras, south Deccan and east Central Provinces within thirty-six hours.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 4.

General Remarks:—The storm from the Bay of Bengal is crossing coast this morning south of Cocanada. It has caused widespread rain in the Peninsula with heavy falls in the north Madras Coast. Numerous thunder-showers are again reported from the east Punjab and the west United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, and local in the east Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab and southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are overcast in the north Madras Coast, the south Deccan and Malabar, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and the United Provinces, lightly to moderately clouded in the west Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and the southeast Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Deccan. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan and parts of Gujarat, and below it in the Punjab, the north Madras Coast, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 degrees at Deesa.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the east Punjab and the west United Provinces, increase in south Madras, the Deccan and the Konkan, and extend in the central parts of the country and the east United Provinces.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending 8 hours on the 4th October, 1929:—

Station	Rainfall.
Agra	0.15"
Mainpuri	0.51"
Delhi	0.06"
Ambala	0.24"
Nagpur	0.04"
Raipur	0.05"
Marmugao	0.17"
Karwar	1.28"
Malegaon	0.03"
Poona	0.03"
Mahabaleshwar	1.07"
Sholapur	0.02"
Bijapur	0.70"
Belgaum	0.02"
Aurangabad	0.50"
Hyderabad	0.40"
Bangalore	0.74"
Mangalore	0.94"
Calicut	0.69"
Cochin	0.44"
Trivandrum	0.11"
Neerpatam	0.13"
Trichinopoly	0.27"
Coimbatore	0.07"
Madras	0.02"
Cuddapah	1.04"
Bellary	0.35"
Masulipatam	1.80"
Cocanada	2.88"
Vizagapatam	3.02"
Colombo	0.04"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 4-10-29: Colaba Point 1.88 in.; Fort 0.90 in.; J. J. Hospital 1.40 in.

Total since 1st June to date 4-10-29: Colaba Point 56.86 in.; Fort 76.35 in.; J. J. Hospital 62.32 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 8.42 in.; Fort 119.55 in.; J. J. Hospital 92.65 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 65.88 in.; Fort 81.61 in.; J. J. Hospital 61.99 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4-10-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.807 inches (.054 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.3 degrees (2.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 98 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.88 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 57.55 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Oct. 3.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£130,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,000,000
Other Deposits	£103,000,000
Government Securities	£ 73,800,000
Other Securities	£ 29,500,000
Notes and Coin	£ 27,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£363,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	24.11 p.c.

100,000 CLIENTS

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO B 1065.

BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 5 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

Last Spark Ebbing Out

SATIN SEN BECOMES BLIND

Brother's Wire To Calcutta Magistrate

PROSECUTION OPENS CASE

BARISAL, Oct. 4.

Mr. Satindranath Sen has now lost the sight of both his eyes completely. He was unable to recognise his brother when the latter came to visit him. His blood pressure is now ninety-five degrees. Some young men of the town to-day paraded the streets, crying "Satin Sen-Ki-Jai", and calling on the authorities to release him.—A. P.

BARISAL ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

PROSECUTION ARGUMENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

At the resumed hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case under Section 110 Cr. P. C., against Mr. Satindranath Sen and thirteen others, most of the prisoners, including Mr. Sen, pleaded "not guilty", one of them adding that the charges were false and fictitious. Some of them were represented by lawyers. A telegram addressed to the Magistrate by Mr. Satin Sen's brother was received in the Court stating that Mr. Sen's condition was precarious.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENT.

Arguing the case on behalf of the Crown, Rai Sasanka Kumar Ghose Bahadur, Public Prosecutor of Dacca, said that Mr. Satin Sen was the leader and the others, his associates, who acted generally under his instruction and direction. His submission was that the leader was as much responsible as the followers, who themselves were responsible for their individual action, although each and every one of them might not have taken part in all the acts. The Prosecution case regarding Mr. Satin Sen was that he was interned in 1916 under Regulation 111. His object, the Prosecution alleged, was to terrorise the Barisal public and impose his own will upon them, deterring the public servants and law-abiding citizens from the exercise of their lawful duties. These were the objects which Mr. Satin Sen had and towards the attainment of which all his activities were directed. His focal point was different at different places, but his object was the same. He sometimes changed his front, but never his ground. He was convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1922.

HIS WORK IN BARISAL.

Prosecution Counsel continued that from 1926, till July, 1928, Mr. Satin Sen succeeded, by terrorising the people, in creating a situation in Patuakhali whereby the majority of the people had to obey him more than anybody else. The idea was that any order that was passed by the officials under the law which Mr. Satin Sen chose to call lawless law, or any order which was not approved by him, should be disobeyed and the only order that could be obeyed by the people was the order of Mr. Satin Sen himself. During this period, Satyagraha was carried on in Patuakhali and there were instances of oppression. In 1927, proceedings against Mr. Sen were started at Barisal and Mr. Sen was bound down and the order was upheld by the High Court. While the proceedings were going on, disturbances were in progress at Patuakhali and Mr. Sen's attention was focussed on two points, namely Ptauakhali and Barisal. A procession was conducted by Mr. Sen and his party in violation of an order issued under the Police Act in July 1928. Proceedings under section 110 were withdrawn in the spirit that bygones should be allowed to be bygones, in the hope that thereby there would be no recurrence of hostility between the communities. A settlement was arrived at regarding the question of music before mosques, and the conduct of processions, but there were other differences on which Mr. Sen, the Police and the Public did not agree. During the last two or three years the accused was systematicaly guilty of acts of violence and oppression and was liable to be dealt with under section 110. One of the accused Rabindranath Roy was committed on a charge of throwing a bomb at a constable but a number of cases were withdrawn as a conciliatory measure.

LATIF SEMINARY.

The Public Prosecutor next referred to an incident in connection with a school called the Latif Seminary, at Patuakhali. It transpired, he said, that when the Municipal grant for the school was withdrawn by the Chairman, Mr. Satin Sen approached him and requested him to restore it as it would be a great good to the country if he could create fifty or sixty revolutionaries from the institution. The Prosecution Counsel laid stress on the fact that the evidence of the witnesses in this connection, some of whom belonged to the Congress Party, could not be disbelieved, as they were respectable residents of the place.

UNION BOARD'S AGITATION.

The Public Prosecutor next referred to the alleged part played by Mr. Sen and his associates in the abolition of some of the newly formed Union Boards' in the District, the abandonment of the District Board meeting on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Calcutta and the boycott of the last exhibition which latter incident ultimately led to his arrest. Sub-Inspector J. C. Roy was responsible for it and whether his death was the outcome of Mr. Sen's activities was a point to be decided by he Magistrate. On his release from Jail Mr. Sen made a speech at Barisal and said that the authorithies ruled over them because they were weak. That was way, he said the jresent method of opposing the Government would not do. They would have to do and die and follow the principles adopted by the Irish, the Turks and the Chinese. An impressionable youth strug a man with a dagger because of the incident at the exhibition. Was it to be held, asked the Prosecution Counsel, that the blame attached to this impressionable youth and to the man who gave him that impression?

Aguments will be continued tomorrow.—A. P.

ALL-BENGAL SATIN DAY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Sjt. Subhas Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal to observe Sunday, the 6th October, as the All-Bengal Satin Sen Day by holding meetings, processions, demonstrations and mass prayers etc. for the health and release of Satin Sen.—Free Press.

BARISAL HERO'S DEFENCE.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA'S CONTRIBUTION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has paid rupees one thousand to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for conducting Satin Sen's case pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—Free Press.

5 SEERS OF MILK INJECTED DAILY THROUGH NOSTRILS

Lahore Accused Bow to Fate

QUERIED ABOUT A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Lahore Conspiracy case reopened today before the Special Magistrate. Fourteen accused from the Borstal jail, who on account of the hunger-strike had become weak and who were previously provided with easy chairs, were now provided with deck chairs, now that they have broken the hunger-strike.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt were brought as usual supported by constables smelling roses which they said were presented to them by convict warders. Questioned as to whether they had any knowledge of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. at Lucknow, they said they came to know of it only yesterday, but did not know the exact wordings thereof. They said they were being still forcibly fed. Formerly half a seer of milk was used to be injected through their nostrils which has now increased to five seers.

Sunder Das, the milkman, the first witness deposed to his house being rented by an young man but could not identify Salig Ram. Another witness, a hotel-keeper, deposed to one Ramnath, dining at his hotel but could not identify any such person in the dock.

Mansram and Rallia Ram, two other witnesses corroborated the statement of the former witness.

Amolak Ram, manager Uttam Niwas Building identified Kishorilal as having rented a room in that building, but could not identify the other gentleman who th ewitness deposed stayed with Kishorilal.

Mr. Feroz Chand, Editor, "Bande Mataram," and Secretary of the Defence Committee, was then examined He deposed he knew Sukh Dev the accused. A year and a half ago, Sukh Dev worked in "Bande-Mataram" for a short while. Witness was shown photos of Bhagat Singh and Dutt and admitted these photos were published in "Bande Mataram" after the incident in the Assembly.

Question: Where from did you get those photos?

Answer: A man came to me after the Assembly outrage and asked me whether I would like to publish the latest photos of Bhagat Singh and Dutt and I accepted.

Witness further deposed that he did not know the name of the man.

Cross-examined, witness said "Bande Mataram" was published in the morning in those days.

Kishen Singh, Proprietor, Lohari Hotel, identified Mahabir Singh as the person who took meals at his place.

Four other formal witnesses, viz., Mohant Ram, hotel-keeper, Sadanand ,his servant, Ishar Das and Hakim Ahmed Din were examined after which the case was adjourned till tomorrow.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

The application of the Defence Counsel regarding the removal of the approvers from police custody to the judicial lock-up and supplying copies of statements of approvers has been rejected by the Magistrate.

A NEW ADVANCE IN PRACTICAL MEDICINE

Sir Jagdish Bose's Discovery

Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, accompanied by Lady Bose, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind," after a tour in England and on the Continent.

Sir Jagdish, on his arrival in England was requested by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, to give a public demonstration of the latest discoveries made by him. Accordingly, a demonstration was arranged at the India Office on July 9, at which several prominent Members of Parliament and eminent scientists of Britain were present. He had the fullest opportunity of giving a demonstration of the newly invented instruments, including the Infinitesimal Contractor Reader, their utmost accuracy and their extraordinary sensitiveness. It became known that the startling discoveries for which the Bose Institute is famous were due to the use of specially devised instrumental appliances and the proper understanding of the technique of the new methods.

The audience at the India Office was greatly impressed with the performance of his extraordinarily high magnification apparatus and its perfect freedom from external disturbances. There were shown manifestations which enabled a plant to indicate the inner activities which threw the plant into convulsions proving the greater sensibility of some plants as compared to human beings. The more sensational results were the identical effects of drugs on plants and animals under the action of appropriate antidotes. It was explained that it was a method which marked a new advance in practical medicine and the possibility of a new pharmacopoeia for the relief of humanity and the establishment of a great Indian industry.

The interest aroused by the demonstration of India's contribution to science was remarkable, the most enthusiastic applause coming from the Conservative leaders in the House of Commons. Mr. Wedgwood Benn spoke of the immense material possibilities of the discoveries. He hoped that those discoveries would accelerate the economic advance of India. He commended to the distinguished audience the spirit of sacrifice which Sir Jagdish and his disciples at the Bose Institute exhibited in striving and winning for India her rightful position in the intellectual federation of the world.

It might be noted that Sir Jagdish also addressed the same audience on the severe economic danger which threatened India. The sensitive instruments invented demonstrated how India's natural resources could be utilised. He pointed out that India had both men and material; but no serious attempt had been made to utilise them and a new programme and a far-sighted State policy were urgently needed, India would willingly meet the necessary large expenditure for the development of her resources provided the money was spent for enriching India and for opening wider spheres of activity for her people. There was also a large field for enterprise in which Indian and British people could work in honourable partnership.

Sir Jagdish was invited to pay a visit to South Africa, but owing to his pressing engagements in England, he could not accept the invitation.

Sir Jagdish will stay in Bombay till Sunday when he will leave for Calcutta reaching there on Tuesday.

Sikar.—The twelfth anniversary of the Mahdoo Boarding House was held under the distinguished Presidentship of Saorajaji of Sikar. The Minister of Sikar who spoke on behalf of the Rairaja of Sikar, advocated the use of Khadi for State purposes and paid a tribute to the founder of the Institution.—Free Press.

POLICE RAID AGAIN!

Sedition Charge Against Calcutta Journals

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The "Saraswati" Press and the "Swadhinata" office were searched this afternoon in connection with three articles published on the 9th of September in Jatindranath Mukerji Anniversary number. Some papers were seized. A warrant of arrest on the editor of "Swadinata" under Section 124-A I.P.C. has been issued. No arrest has, however, been made the editor being absent from the town. The case has been fixed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for October 22.—Free Press.

Shrimati Laxmibai, famous songstress of Baroda Durbar who will give two concerts at the Blavatsky Lodge, to-day and to-morrow (Sunday) respectively.

THE SARDA BILL

Governor-General's Assent

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

H. E. the Governor-General signed his assent to the Sarda Child Marriage Bill on the first October. The Act comes into operation from the 1st April, 1930.—A. P.

Premier Reaches America

LONDON, Oct. 4.

New York.—The "Berengaria" arrived at the quarantine station at seven in the morning. She was greeted with the blowing of sirens, while aeroplanes circled over her. Official welcoming party, including Secretary of State, Stimson, came on the tug and boarded the "Berengaria" at nine in the morning. They were followed by several smaller vessels bearing delegations from various societies who had come to greet Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

WEDDING GIVES NEW GRIEVANCE!

SIMONITES COMPLAIN, THEY HAVE BEEN IGNORED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Central Committee members have now landed upon one more grievance. This time the grievance is directed against a member of the Simon Commission. Colonel Lane Fox celebrated the marriage of his daughter yesterday in the presence of a distinguished company; but the Central Committee members were totally neglected. It appears their only source of knowledge was the description of a wedding in the papers which mentioned that presents to the bride included one silver tray from the colleagues of Colonel Lane Fox on the Simon Commission.—Free Press Beam Service.

LAWLESS LAW ENACTED

Government Warned

GOONDA BILL PLACED ON STATUTE BOOK

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Education Minister, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, was baffled with a battery of supplementary questions upon the questions put by Mr. Swami Narayan in regard to the alleged defalcation in the School Board of Thana. The Minister replied that a special officer was appointed to inquire into the affair whose report had been received and Government had sanctioned prosecution of certain persons connected with the alleged defalcation. He was not prepared to give out the names against whom prosecution was sanctioned. Mr. Swami Narayan asked why Government was not prepared to give the names.

The Minister replied: "In the interest of the public."

Mr. Swami Narayan again asked whether the disclosure of names would cause riots like those in Bombay. (Laughter).

Mr. Pehaljani asked whether Government wished to withdraw its sanction for the prosecution to which the Minister replied that nothing could be said at that stage.

Mr. Pataskar asked why the report of the Special Officer was not published and again the answer was: "In the public interest."

A question by Mr. Shafee elicited from Government that they had received a challenge from the Bassein Taluk Agricultural Association; and after considering it fully a detailed answer was conveyed, and nothing had since occurred to cause Government to modify their view.

On the supplementary question they admitted that they had again received a letter contradicting the detailed letter of Government referred to above.

The Home Member was not prepared to answer a single question in regard to the transfer of Mr. Abdul Kadar Mohomedhusen, Oriental Translator from Sind, to Dharwar, and reasons thereof.

GOONDA BILL PASSED.

The "Goonda" Bill was at last placed on the Statute Book without any substantial amendment, reducing the autocratic powers of the Police Commissioner given under this Act. For the third time the President had to suspend standing orders so that the Bill might be read a third time today. At the outset the amendment to clause eight, which was held over yesterday, was moved. At last the Home Member agreed to this mild amendment as a matter of compromise. The wording of this amendment to clause eight (sub-section one) is provided that at least one member of such Committee shall be a person who for a period of not less than ten years (1) has held any judicial office in the service of the Crown in India or (2) has been a barrister, advocate, pleader, attorney or solicitor of any court in British India.

Mr. Joshi withdrew his amendment to clause ten, when it was explained by the Legal Remembrancer that the proviso and explanation which he sought to delete did not add anything drastic to the measure but was intended to clear the meaning which is already covered by other subsections of clause ten. When the last clause on suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding whatever shall lie against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act was moved, Mr. Chandrachud raised a point of order. He argued that this section was "ultra vires," because it took away the inherent power of the High Court to hear appeals. No Indian Legislature, Central or Local, can override an Act of Parliament and since High Courts derive their powers from Parliament those cannot be curtailed by any Indian Legislature. By this clause the right to proceed against a public servant was taken away and hence the clause should be ruled out of order.

Here the Legal Remembrancer drew the attention of the House to the fact that there were many cases where protection was given to ex-officers in their Executive Acts. He quoted section 80 of the Bombay Police Act and such other instances from other Acts. He said that the local Legislature was competent to pass this clause.

Mr. Nariman supported Mr. Chandrachud and pointed out to the learned Legal Remembrancer that those Executive Officers were not entirely immune from prosecution. But there was a particular process laid down for such prosecution. He said that if this clause was so amended as to put a time limit for which the person cannot be proceeded against, then it would be legal.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President in his ruling admitted that there was much truth in the argument of the Opposition but the words "in good faith" kept the door open for prosecution. Whether to allow such suit or not was for the High Court to decide. If they thought that the officer acted in good faith they would at once dismiss the suit. He ruled clause 11 in order which was passed by 46 against 26 votes.

Messrs. Swaminarayan and Bechar opposed vehemently the third reading of Bill and warned Government that for all the unfortunate things that would come in the wake of this Act Government alone would be responsible.

Mr. Asawale supported and the Bill passed the third reading.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

After the Gunda Bill was done away with the House took up for discussion the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Swaminarayan referring to the re-allocation of debt said that Government deceived the House by saying that the Back Bay Project would be a profitable concern and so they borrowed money for paying interest charges on that account. Now they say that "we are going to meet the interest charges from revenue". As a matter of fact they ought to have approached the Secretary of State and secured sanction to meet the interest charges from borrowed money.

Mr. Joe pointed out that there was a saving made of one crore in votable expenditure and was used on non-votable and thus the money which, if the budget was correctly made, would have gone to the nation-building departments was pilfered for non-votable items. The resolution which would be moved by Mr. Bechar when the non-official business will be taken up is mostly based on this saving. The resolution recommends to Government to effect retrenchments in the Civil estimates to the extent of two crores. Another point brought to notice was that the Commissioner and other officers, though they are in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, draw another allowance when they are on special duty though this is not the case in any other Province. Mr. Joe endorsed the suggestion,—of the Auditor-General to have one controlling officer supervising the expenditure for every single purpose and responsible to the Public Accounts Committee. When responsibility is split up, there is less success in controlling the expenditure. He deplored the fact that very few meetings are held of this Committee which was perhaps the most important Committee from the point of view of public interests.

Non-official business will be taken up on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.—Free Press.

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